Daily Report

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FBIS-EEU-93-189 *1 October 1993*

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Mediators Examining Impact of Sarajevo Decision

AU3009113193 Paris AFP in English 1032 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] Geneva, Sept 30 (AFP)—International mediators for Bosnia David Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg met Thursday to study the implications of the Sarajevo parliament's rejection of the latest peace proposals.

Stoltenberg, the UN mediator, told reporters "I need more time" as he went into the UN building here.

The Bosnian parliament on Wednesday rejected the peace package as it now stands, calling on Serbs to hand over more of the territories they hold and which were formerly populated mostly by Moslems.

Owen, the EC mediator, and Stoltenberg said earlier this week that they were "horrified" at the prospect of the civil war continuing into the winter.

Their spokesman John Mills said they would hold a press briefing in the afternoon at a time to be fixed.

Meanwhile, the Bosnian Serb Assembly was also due to meet on Thursday in Banja Luka, in western Bosnia, to formulate its response to the Sarajevo parliament's decision.

A Serb leader warned the assembly might retaliate by "retracting certain territorial concessions" already made.

"We made the concessions so that the plan would be accepted and now it is clear that it will not be," Momcilo Krajisnik, president of the Serb assembly and number two in the Bosnian Serb hierarchy, told the local news agency SRNA.

During the negotiations on board the British aircraft carrier Invincible, the Serbs agreed to widen the corridor linking Sarajevo with Moslem enclaves in the east.

Slovene Prime Minister Addresses UN Assembly

AU3009085993 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 0600 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Report by Uros Lipuscek from New York]

[Text] After the speech in the UN General Assembly last night Slovene Prime Minister Dr. Janez Drnovsek and Foreign Minister Lojze Peterle attended the reception on the premises of the Slovene mission and Slovene Consulate General in New York where they met with the Slovenes temporarily residing in the United States and with the Americans of Slovene origin. This evening, Central European Time, the prime minister and foreign minister will probably be received by U.S. Vice President Al Gore in Washington.

As we reported last evening, Slovene Prime Minister Dr. Janez Drnovsek yesterday addressed the UN General Assembly. In his speech, which was in English, the prime minister explained to the General Assembly how Slovenia sees some most pressing international problems, especially in our direct neighborhood. He stressed that Slovenia has radically and unilaterally limited its military potential over the last two years. More than half the installations of the former Yugoslav Peoples' Army on Slovene territory have been intended for civilian purposes. Despite this, Slovenia is still under an arms embargo imposed by the UN Security Council against former Yugoslavia. This measure unfortunately did not achieve the desired effect in other parts of former Yugoslavia. On the contrary, it rendered an effective defense by the victims of aggression impossible.

At the end of the speech, the Slovene prime minister also spoke of the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina. He stressed that despite the proximity of the territories caught up in the conflict, Slovenia has not been directly involved in these problems for two years. This naturally does not mean that the people in Slovenia and the Slovene Government are indifferent toward the crisis. Slovenia observes the sanctions and contributes to all the efforts by the international community to achieve peace in these countries. We have put forward several proposals to alleviate or end the crisis, but the war is unfortunately still raging on. We are also constantly being reminded of this by the presence of 70,000 refugees in Slovenia. Taking care of them is not a small burden for the 2 million inhabitants of Slovenia despite the assistance of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, as the international aid is diminishing rapidly, the Slovene prime minister said.

Foreign Minister Lojze Peterle yesterday held a series of talks with foreign ministers who are attending the 48th session of the UN General Assembly. Most of his partners—the Algerian, Greek, Chilean, Argentine and other foreign ministers—expressed the desire to strengthen cooperation, especially in the economic sphere. The Slovene foreign minister is also scheduled to meet with Spanish and Russian foreign ministers today.

PS Issues Statement on Human Rights

AU3009183493 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 25 Sep 93 pp 1,4

[Declaration by the General Steering Committee of the Socialist Party of Albania: "The Socialist Party is Determined To Oppose the Systematic Violations of Fundamental Human Freedoms and Rights"]

[Text] The General Steering Committee of the Socialist Party of Albania [PS] met on Thursday, 23 September 1993, to analyze the state of fundamental human freedoms and rights, and those of the opposition, in Albania. It also considered the role of the PS in defending democracy and the rule of law in the state.

The fundamental problem around which the debate was conducted was related to the increasingly more specific commitment of the PS in defending human freedoms and rights and in denouncing the anti-democratic activity of the present state authorities in Albania, which is responsible for delaying Albania's full integration in the European family.

Albanian public opinion is witnessing the overt violation of the political, economic, and social freedoms and rights of the citizens by state bodies. The drastic increase in unemployment, the decline in the number of school-going children and students, and the extremely difficult situation in the medical and social insurance sectors are depriving large numbers of people of the right to work, to be educated, to enjoy medical treatment and social security, and so forth. All this has created a breeding ground for social diseases like corruption, crime, prostitution, and so forth, which are eroding the foundations of Albanian society and constitute a danger to its future.

The PS expresses its disquiet regarding the systematic violations of the fundamental freedoms and rights guaranteed by the laws passed by the People's Assembly and by various documents ratified by our country.

There are numerous cases of imprisonment of political opponents, as in the case of Fatos Nano and Idajet Beqiri, both of them leaders of opposition parties; the imprisonment of scores of participants in legal and peaceful activities carried out by the PS and other political forces; of the physical maltreatment and isolation of innocent citizens; of the dismissal of thousands of PS sympathizers for political motives, and so forth.

The present authorities are waging a savage propaganda and psychological terror against the opposition, denying it many of the rights that it enjoys by law.

The opposition in Albania is deprived of the use of the official public information media, which have been transformed into obedient instruments of the party-state. The PS is designated by the present authorities as being destructive, criminal, and anti-national, which is preparing the ground for the curtailment of its rights and leading to the complete liquidation of any real opposition.

One of the major leaders of the party in power, Mr. Selami, is making public calls to outlaw the PS, thus creating an extremely dangerous precedent. Despite constant pressure exerted against the opposition, and particularly against the PS, to abandon the battlefield in defense of fundamental human freedoms and rights, it is a fact that the PS is becoming daily more conscious of its primary role in denouncing the violation of these rights.

The General Steering Committee of the PS informs the Albanian and international public that over 700,000 individuals have demanded the immediate release of Fatos Nano and other political prisoners. This is a powerful testimony that the people are conscious of the great dangers threatening democracy and that they are ready to defend it. On this occasion, the General Steering Committee thanks all those members and sympathizers of the PS and thousands of members and sympathizers of other political groupings, who rose above their partisan beliefs in defense of human freedoms and rights in Albania.

A number of specialist European institutions have made remarks and expressed reservations regarding the state of fundamental human rights and freedoms in Albania, insisting on expeditious measures to correct the situation.

One serious obstacle to Albania's admission as a member of the Council of Europe was the Albanian state's lack of commitment in guaranteeing fundamental human freedoms and rights. The responsibility for any delay in Albania's full integration into European institutions falls on the party currently in power, which must prove through solid measures that it is in favor of the establishment of real democracy and the rule of law. We would consider recent statements by Mr. Sali Berisha, the president of the Republic, regarding the establishment of a permanent dialogue with the opposition and the correction of mistakes and shortcomings in the manner of governing, to be positive reflections in the direction of overcoming the political and social tensions in the country, if they are not demagogy, as hitherto. The PS believes sincerely that, overcoming prejudices against each other, the time has arrived for all Albanian political forces to support a spirit of dialogue, understanding, and consensus, which would benefit social stability and the consolidation of democracy. Respect for and institutional guarantees for human freedoms and rights, the establishment of an open dialogue with the opposition forces, and the creation of the space needed by these forces to carry out their duties as an opposition would create favorable premises to overcome the difficult social and political situation in which we find ourselves. The first step, which would also be a guarantee of credibility of the president's statements, would be the immediate release of the chairman of the PS and deputy of the People's Assembly, Fatos Nano, and all other political prisoners in Albania. An open pronunciation by Mr. Berisha on this issue would also find a powerful resonance with the will of the 700,000 and more people who signed the petition.

The PS expresses its belief that the defense of human freedoms and rights and Albania's complete integration in the common structures of democratic Europe is directly conditional on the drafting and approval of the fundamental law of the state, the Constitution. The PS condemns the systematic violation of the deadline determined by the People's Assembly for the presentation of the Constitution and its approval by parliament, the responsibility for which lies with the government, but also the president. The PS demands forcefully that an end be put once and for all to the intentional procrastination and that the draft constitution be presented to the People's Assembly for approval.

The General Steering Committee of the PS calls on all its members and sympathizers, as well as on all political forces, organizations, and associations to raise their commitment in defense of human rights and freedoms, this being the guarantee for the proper functioning and consolidation of the new democracy in Albania.

Tirana, 23 September 1993

Minister Reports Rising Interest by Foreign Investors

AU3009214093 Tirana ATA in English 0912 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] Tirana, September 30 (ATA)—In his interview with the newspaper RILINDJA DEMOKRATIKE, Artan Hoxha, minister of foreign trade and economic relations, says that foreigners' interest to invest in Albania has increased. From about 22 million dollar worth of contracts reached with joint ventures one and a half year ago, currently they amount to 235 million dollars, not accounting investments in oil, banking system, and other sectors. Private investments are much higher than those in the state sector.

According to Minister Hoxha, foreign investments are being carried out in many sectors of economy, such as in light industry, textile, construction, agriculture, banking system, trade and public services, tourism, oil, and other fields. Talks are underway for investments in the mining sector (chrome and copper), in the industry of cement and other construction materials.

Italian, Greek, Austrian, German, American, and other investors occupy the main place. Powerful firms from Hong Kong, Malaysia, South Korea, and other firms have shown interest in investments recently.

MP's Denounce Initiative To Declare Constitution Illegal

AU3009074593 Sofia BTA in English 1916 GMT 29 Sep 93

[Text] Sofia, September 29 (BTA)—Parliament started its sitting today with debates on a draft resolution submitted to the council of Europe by Luchezar Toshev MP of the Union of Democratic Forces (SDS). It moves that the Council of Europe's Parliamentary Assembly declare illegitimate the Bulgarian Constitution passed by the Grand National Assembly. Most MP's disapproved of Mr. Toshev's initiative.

Nikolay Kamov, spokesman for the parliamentary group of the Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP), said the document is against Bulgaria's interests and parliament should take appropriate action.

In a declaration to National Assembly Chairman Aleksandur Yordanov, the BSP parliamentary group insisted that he examine the case of Mr. Toshev's draft resolution and propose measures against "the inadmissible conduct of an MP which damaged the country's prestige and the national interests." The BSP-led parliamentary group strongly protests the circulation of the draft resolution which casts doubt on the legitimacy of Bulgaria's lawfully elected institutions, the document says.

SDS floor leader Stefan Savov said the motion had not been cleared by the SDS parliamentary group and could be described as a personal initiative. The two other representatives of the SDS to the Council of Europe, Asparukh Panov and Vasil Gotsev, did not support Mr. Toshev and specially informed the SDS leadership of this, Mr. Savov said at the plenary. The SDS parliamentary group is going to take a stand on the issue today.

Aleksandur Tomov, co-chairman of the Civil Alliance for the Republic, condemned the draft resolution as a brutal, reprehensible act. Mr. Toshev staked the legitimacy of the state, forgetting that this would make him illegitimate as an MP, Mr. Tomov said. Bulgaria is the only member of the Council of Europe calumniated by its representatives, said Ivan Todorov, an expert with the alliance. He stressed that the Council of Europe, the oldest European organization, had witnessed four or five similar actions by Bulgarian MP's this year.

Speaking to the press, Prime Minister Lyuben Berov said the draft resolution circulated by a Bulgarian MP at the Council of Europe's parliamentary Assembly is nothing serious and is not worth denying. According to Prof. Berov, the draft resolution was commissioned by the SDS headquarters. Luchezar Toshev's statements belie his national identity because a Bulgarian would not claim that the constitution was illegitimate a year and a half after its passage, Prof. Berov said. According to him, those MP's of the Parliamentary Assembly who signed the draft resolution were not quite clear about the facts.

Indignant at Mr. Toshev's action, Petur Dertliev, chairman of the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party, proposed that Toshev's MP immunity be lifted and he be held legally responsible.

Only the Academic Society for the Turnovo Constitution supported Mr. Toshev's draft resolution in a declaration received at BTA. According to it, the reinstatement of the legitimate constitution, state system and institutions is the fast track to raising Bulgaria's national dignity and international prestige.

NSD Protests Against SDS MP Actions in Strasbourg

AU0110103393 Sofia BTA in English 2014 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] Sofia, September 30 (BTA)—Parliament continued the second reading of the value added tax bill.

Paliament decided to set up a standing committee on the Defense Industry and Mobilization Readiness of key economic sectors. The committee will supervise the production and trade in arms and military supplies.

A special statement by M.P.'s of the New Union for Democracy (NSD), formed by former members of the Union of Democratic Forces (SDS), insisted on an examination of the conduct of Mr. Luchezar Toshev M.P. of the SDS. At the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, Mr. Toshev sponsored a draft claiming that the Bulgarian state institutions are illegitimate. According to NSD, the SDS M.P. should be held criminally liable for high treason.

The Legislative Committee ended the second reading of the Tobacco and Tobacco Products Bill. The Economic Committee also considered the bill. The retained state monopoly over the production of tobacco and tobacco products provoked debates. M.P.'s opposed the fixing of prices at the start of each year. The Economic Committee will continue discussions on the draft.

The Finance and Budgetary Committee discussed the government-introduced draft resolution on transformation of non-performing loans granted to state companies by December 31, 1990. In its observations, the committee will propose a differentiated approach in transforming the debts into long-dated government bonds. The committee also discussed the liquid fuels section of the exsise duty rate schedule.

The National Security Committee set up a working group to get familiar with the facts and circumstances on the dismissal of National Security Service Director Arlin Antonov.

National Radio Director Ivan Obretenov told the members of the Radio and TV Committee that the National Radio management categorically rejected the allegations in the SDS mayors' declaration two weeks ago about

censorship at the radio. Mr. Obretenov insisted that the committee should come up with observations on the allegations.

Sir Peter Emmery and Mr. Andrew Cannon of the Standing Committee on Procedure of the House of Commons at the British Parliament visited the Bulgarian Parliament today. They met with Parliament Deputy Chairpersons Snezhana Botusharova and Yordan Shkolagerski.

World Bank Official Expects 3d IMF Standby Agreement

AU3009102893 Sofia BTA in English 0712 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] Sofia, September 29 (BTA)—In general, Bulgaria is pursuing the course of reform and stands a chance of signing a third standby agreement with the IMF, said Ernest Stern, executive director of the World Bank, after an unofficial meeting with Finance Minister Stoyan Aleksandrov, National Bank Governor Todor Vulchev, and Mariana Todorova, chairperson of the Foreign Debt Management Committee with the Council of Ministers, in Washington today. This was reported by Daniela Kuneva, special correspondent of national television, on the Khorizont Programme of national radio tonight.

The Bulgarian delegation is in Washington for the annual meeting of the IMF and the World Bank.

According to Mr. Stern, Bulgaria has come a long way in the transition to a market economy despite the heavy burden of the impact of the embargo against Serbia and Montenegro. Mr. Stern said he himself would intercede for Bulgaria. He said he expected a third standby agreement for this country very soon.

Finance Minister Stoyan Aleksandrov said the meeting raised moderate hopes. National Bank Governor Todor Vulchev described it as a positive step to further talks with the two institutions, Ms. Kuneva said.

The second standby agreement with the IMF expired in March.

IAEA Delegation Completes Kozloduy Plant Inspection

AU0110102993 Sofia BTA in English 1955 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] Kozloduy, September 30 (BTA)—A two-week asset mission of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] was completed at the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant (on the Danube) today. Experts from the IAEA, France, Britain, Russia, Japan and the U.S. took part in the mission which included, in an observer capacity, representatives of the world organization of nuclear operators (WANO) and of the Bulgarian regulatory bodies.

"The mission found problems with the maintenance and reliability of the electrical equipment of the four older generating units and leaks in the systems of the secondary cooling circuit," said mission leader Ugo Banga. "An analysis of the root causes showed that there is room for improvement in the training of the maintenance staff, in the oversight of maintenance and in the plant's organizational structure. Six of the 13 recommendations made by last year's asset mission have been implemented, the rest are in process of work."

The experts analyzed 93 events (accidents and incidents) which have occurred in the four generating units over the last three years. Fourteen events have been graded as level one, and the rest at level zero, i.e. unrelated to nuclear safety.

Mr. Banga assessed in favourable terms the work done in the four units for enhancement of their safety. Although much remains to be done, he is pleased with the clear policy of the Kozloduy management in connection with their readiness to prevent accidents and the staff's motivation to implement this policy.

The mission's findings have been set forth in a report complete with technical notes, which has been submitted to the management of the N-plant and to the Committee for Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. A detailed report will be sent to the Bulgarian Government within a month or two.

Spokesman Reacts to Yeltsin Letter on NATO Admissions

LD0110092693 Prague CTK in English 0908 GMT 1 Oct 93

[Text] Prague, Oct 1 (CTK)—As far as the creation of European space is concerned, it is up to every state which can proceed independently and in line with its sovereignty, Presidential Spokesman Ladislav Spacek quoted last night Russian President Boris Yeltsin as saying during a briefing on his visit to Prague August 26.

Spacek reacted on Czech television to Yeltsin's letter sent on Thursday [30 September] to representatives of the USA, France, Germany and Britain in which he opposed the admission of the former communist eastern European countries into NATO.

Regarding integration with Europe, we in Russia are also conducting talks on the admission into the European Community and Council of Europe, Yeltsin said after his talks with Czech President Vaclav Havel.

Yeltsin's letter refers to the agreement between the former Soviet Union and Germany of 1990 that prevents NATO from accepting new members.

When Yeltsin visited the Czech Republic on August 26, he said that Russia would not object to the admission of the former communist countries into international institutions, stated Spacek.

Klaus Expresses Satisfaction With 1994 Budget

AU3009131993 Prague CTK in English 2216 GMT 28 Sep 93

[Text] Prague Sep 28 (CTK)—Czech Premier Vaclav Klaus told Czech Television today that he was satisfied with the proposed budget for 1994, saying that the government did not want to increase the tax burden, and nor did it want to run a deficit.

This budget is the only thing we can do at the moment, he said. Ideas about getting into debt, borrowing, and letting future generations pay things back we have already rejected many times, as you well know, he said, adding that there was a consensus in the government. The budgets of the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport had seen a noticeable increase.

The government has not found any more money than it has found, Klaus said on agriculture expenditure, and added that it was leaving expenditure from the state budget at this year's level, saying that this corresponded both to the abilities of the budget and the needs of agriculture. On the subject of recent dissonance in the government on this issue, Klaus said he hoped every minister would accept the budget as it is.

Klaus also addressed the issue of the restitution of church property, pointing out that it was only a small part of the whole issue of the relationship between the church and the state. He said he firmly believed that in the space of a few months a reasonable compromise would be achieved, with a relevant law being passed at the beginning of next year. Disunity within the coalition on the subject of church property restitution was, as with other questions, perfectly normal, Klaus said.

Lux Announces Formation of Agricultural Fund

AU3009133593 Prague CTK in English 1748 GMT 28 Sep 93

[Text] Prague Sep 28 (CTK)—A newly created Agricultural Guarantee Fund is to guarantee up to 70 percent of the value of farm loans. Some 20 percent are to be backed up by banks, and 10 percent by the farmers, reported Czech Agriculture Minister Josef Lux at a press conference today.

The minister said the fund was established last week. The ministry would now like to choose a bank to administer certain shares at the National Property Fund and to provide the loans. Bids are to be invited to make the selection.

Banks interested must accept agricultural property as collateral. Many banks refuse to do so, but farmers generally have no other collateral, Lux pointed out.

Banks should also cover loans to cover operating expenses, for seeds, fertilizers and chemicals, for example.

The first general meeting of the Guarantee Fund will take place next week.

Parties' Viewpoints on Need For Senate Differ

AU3009132193 Prague CTK in English 1948 GMT 28 Sep 93

[Text] Prague Sep 28 (CTK)—Representatives of parliamentary groups, at their press conference here today, took different stands on the possibility of the abolition of Senate, the upper chamber of the Czech parliament which, though envisaged in the Czech Constitution, has not yet been established.

A bill designed to change the Constitution and abolish the Senate was proposed by the Czech Social Democratic Party (CSSD).

CSSD Deputy Vaclav Grulich told journalists that the bill had been handed by CSSD deputies to other parliamentary groups. He did not rule out that an agreement could be reached by next Tuesday [5 October] under which the bill would be officially submitted to the parliament. To substantiate the bill Grulich said that the nine months which have elapsed since the Constitution was adopted confirmed that the Senate was not necessary.

Deputy of the Liberal Social Union (LSU) Pavel Seifer supported the abolition of the Senate.

Rudolf Opatril from the Movement For Self-Governing Democracy For Moravia and Silesia (HSDMS) group said that his deputies' club considered it absurd and immoral that the Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (KSCM), the LSU and the CSSD, all of whom voted for the Constitution, are currently calling for a radical change in it. The HSDMS has questioned the necessity of the Senate from the very beginning and proposed that members of the Senate represent the interests and needs of higher self-governing entities within the republic. This idea of ours is still current, he said.

Jaroslav Ortman from the Left Bloc (LB) said that the Senate was not necessary and that the LB was preparing its own bill to abolish it.

Pavel Hirs from the Liberal National Social Party (LSNS) protested the abolition of the Senate, arguing that it would serve as a democratic safety net.

Representatives of other parliamentary groups either did not take stands on the issue or were not present at the press conference.

Defense Minister Comments on Arms Sales to Baltics

AU3009145393 Prague CESKY DENIK in Czech 28 Sep 93 p 2

["kus"-signed report: "Baudys Would Welcome the Sale of our Arms to the Baltic Republics"]

[Text] Prague—Our Army has a certain surplus of arms that could be sold to the countries against which there is no embargo. Of course, the Baltic states are among these. Defense Minister Antonin Baudys would welcome the sale of our arms to this region.

He made this statement in the context of the visit to the Baltic region by Foreign Minister Zieleniec. After his return, Zieleniec said that the Baltic states are building their national armies, and will have to purchase arms abroad. According to Baudys, he received signs of the possibility that arms from the Czech Republic could be used in building these armies some time ago, during his meetings with the defense ministers of these republics. As the minister told CESKY DENIK, this could primarily concern light infantry weapons, which are produced to high quality in the Czech Republic. He admitted, however, that the Army could also sell heavy hardware such as tanks, personnel carriers, and other equipment of which the Czech Army has sufficient quantities.

Moravian Party Protests Rejection of Referendum Law

LD0110091193 Prague CTK in English 1633 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] Prague, Sep 30 (CTK)—The Movement for Self-Governing Democracy for Moravia and Silesia (HSDMS) believes that the Czech Government's rejection of a deputies' bill on a referendum on Wednesday [29 September] should serve Czech citizens a sufficient warning that their constitutional rights could be limited.

A statement given today to CTK by Rudolf Opatril, spokesman for the HSDMS Parliamentary Group which had worked out the bill, says that the HZDMS Club has been ready and is still ready to accept all the Government's useful reservations on the bill. A rational and constructive approach by the Government based on the law on referendum has always served the interests of a direct democracy, the statement says.

Chairman of the parliamentary Foreign Relations Committee Jiri Payne, from the ruling Civic Democratic party (ODS), told CTK that the Committee also not recommended that the bill on a referendum proposed by the HSDMS deputies' group be submitted to parliament. He said that the bill had a number of fundamental shortcomings and did not fit in with the Czech Constitution.

Payne said that as far as he knew, nowhere in the world does parliament declare a referendum. Such an element would seriously question legislative democracy, he added.

Parliament Considers Embezzlement Scandal

AU3009212193 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Sep 93 p 2

[Report by Stefan Hrcka: "Legal Arming of Citizens"]

[Text] Bratislava—At the outset of yesterday's fourth day of the 22d meeting of the National Council of the Slovak Republic [NRSR], Vladimir Miskovsky (Slovak National Party) raised the issue of the alleged embezzlement of $22 million by high-ranking constitutional officials. He asked that a parliamentary commission of inquiry be formed to investigate the whole case. Defense Minister Imrich Andrejcak then qualified the published information as slander and said that the issue would be taken up by the government.

During the noon break, however, the NRSR Political Board discussed the affair. Based on its recommendation, NRSR Chairman Ivan Gasparovic (Movement for a Democratic Slovakia) is to ask Prime Minister Vladimir Meciar to submit to parliament by Monday [4 October] all documents related to the case. Only then will a decision on the formation of a parliamentary commission of inquiry be made. The Political Board also dealt with the protest filed by the Hungarian Christian Democratic Movement [MKDH] and Coexistence clubs of deputies against the results of Friday's [24 September] vote on the law on names and surnames. Pal Csaky (MKDH) cast doubt on the vote by claiming that the president's most serious objection (by which the claim of members of minorities to having their names and surnames [in the birth register] corrected and entered in their native tongue was deleted from the law) was approved through manipulation. According to Pal Csaky, the computer showed three deputies of the MKDH-Coexistence coalition as being absent, even though they voted against the acceptance of this objection. The Political Board noted that a failure of the technical equipment at the critical movement was highly improbable and that, more likely, the deputies voted incorrectly. The Political Board therefore decided that the voting results would remain valid.

The first proper working item on the agenda of yesterday's plenary meeting of parliament was the vote on the government-sponsored bill on inspection in state administration and the basic rules of inspection activity. Immediately prior to the vote, Minister of Justice Katarina Tothova declared that claims about the unconstitutionality of the bill were unfounded and appealed to deputies to pass the bill. This did not help and the plenum rejected the bill, with only 37 deputies voting in its favor and as many as 55 voting against.

Subsequently, the deputies held a relatively long debate on the NRSR bill on weapons and ammunition. Eduard Barany (Party of the Democratic Left) pointed out that no law in the world would regulate the arming of the underworld, only the legal arming of honest citizens could be regulated by law. He also drew attention to the fact that, under the proposed bill, the permit to carry weapons would be issued only to citizens who would provide good grounds for the need to carry weapons and ammunition, which would allow subjective decisions on whom to issue a permit and whom not. In the end, the deputies decided that this [not further specified] would be one of the conditions for granting a permit. The law on weapons and ammunition will go into force on 1 January 1994. Another NRSR law passed yesterday, on the police records, will go into effect on 1 November 1993. It specifies that all legally valid sentences meted out by courts in the Slovak Republic would be registered in the police records, irrespective of whether the convicted person was born in or outside Slovakia.

The amendment to the law on waste and to the Slovak National Council law on state administration in waste management, which will go into effect on the day of its publication in ZBIERKA ZAKONOV [Legal Gazette], lays down that exemptions from the prescribed handling of waste may not be permitted beyond 31 July 2000. The deputies also dealt with the critical situation of the Roosevelt Hospital in Banska Bystrica (about which we write in greater detail elsewhere in today's issue). They also took note of a report on the security situation at Spisske Podhradie, Nova Spisska Ves district, and in other districts with a higher concentration of the Romany population. The NRSR asked the government to submit to parliament every year a comprehensive report on the security situation in the Slovak Republic and on measures adopted to protect public order and citizens' lives, health, and property. At the close of yesterday's meeting Minister of Culture Dusan Slobodnik delivered on behalf of the government the explanatory statement on the government-sponsored bill on the restitution of property to churches and religious communities. He said that, for reasons of restoring historical justice, restitution of this property was indispensable in a democratic society.

Official Denies Government Knowledge

AU3009131493 Prague CTK in English 1733 GMT 28 Sep 93

[Text] Bratislava Sep 28 (CTK)—The Slovak Government has no knowledge of any illegal activity on the part of the public officials named in the daily SME in connection with the sugar affair, which allegedly caused the Slovak economy losses in the value of 22 million USD, Government Office Press Department Head Ondrej Hanko told journalists during a break in today's government session.

The Slovak Government considers the SME article to be a repeated intentional campaign aiming to discredit members of the government individually as well as the Slovak Government collectively, Hanko said.

The implicated government officials have taken legal steps against the authors of the article on the grounds of suspicion that the criminal offenses of slander, attacking a public official, and with regard to some specific evidence, blackmail have been committed, Hanko said.

Company Director Denies Knowledge

AU3009131293 Prague CTK in English 1640 GMT 28 Sep 93

[Text] Kosice Sep 28 (CTK)—Director of the joint stock steel company Vychodoslovenske Zelezarny (VSZ) Kosice told CTK today that he only learnt about the 22 million USD fraud in connection with the setting up of VSZ Selecta PLC from today's edition of the Slovak daily SME.

Zoltan Berghauer told CTK that he had no other knowledge about the fraud.

SME writes that the money, belonging to the state, has been embezzled by several Slovak Government representatives, acting jointly with Czech intelligence agents, who were VSZ Selecta employees. The paper states that the sum has been neatly divided and deposited in foreign bank accounts of Finance Minister Julius Toth, Slovak National Bank Governor Vladimir Masar, Economics Minister Jaroslav Kubecka and others.

VSZ Kosice owns 33 percent of VSZ Selecta PLC, while the rest belongs to Swiss capital. The foundation of VSZ Selecta was the first among several initiatives of similar transactions undertaken by VSZ Kosice, Berghauer said.

VSZ Selecta was founded with the trade with Ukraine in mind and has been the only sheet steel producer to have prospered there, Berghauer said, adding that there was no reason to doubt the company's integrity.

[Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech on 29 September on page 4, under the headline "Tuesday's Claim by the Daily SME Is Apparently Absurd," carries a 200-word CTK report on the scandal. This report quotes Czech Interior Ministry Spokesman Pavel Subert as saying that "at the moment, Czech intelligence does not have any agents or a network of agents anywhere." It adds, quoting Subert, that "the Office for Foreign Relations and Information does not have an economic department that, according to SME, was supposed to have obtained information from circles close to the ruling Movement For a Democratic Slovakia. The names of the persons whom SME claims are involved in the affair are not listed in the Czech Interior Ministry's files, with the exception of I. Farnbauer, who was employed by the ministry until 15 April 1990." The report concludes with the statement that "prior to November 1989, Farnbauer was a State Security agent."]

HZDS Plans To Discuss Early Elections With SDL

AU3009144993 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 28 Sep 93 p 1

[TA SR report: "To Discuss Elections With Weiss's People?"]

[Text] Bratislava—The HZDS [Movement for a Democratic Slovakia] political committee yesterday held a meeting presided over by the movement's chairman, Vladimir Meciar. Its agenda included Saturday's [25 September] declaration by the Republic Council of the SDL [Party of the Democratic Left]. In this context, it appointed a delegation to discuss the SDL proposal for early elections with them and ask for an explanation. Further, the HZDS committee discussed bills on the minimum sustenance level, minimum wages, and the indexing of old-age pensions. They recommended that these three social bills be submitted as soon as possible at the government session and subsequently be discussed in Parliament.

KDH, SNS Opposed

AU3009212293 Bratislava REPUBLIKA in Slovak 29 Sep 93 p 3

["zl"-signed survey: "Would Early Elections Make Sense?"]

[Text] Bratislava—At their news conference yesterday, representatives of the Party of the Democratic Left [SDL] reaffirmed the party's intention to initiate the holding of early parliamentary elections. SDL Deputy Chairman Pavol Kanis stressed that this was the most democratic method of solving the political crisis in the country. What do the representatives of other parliamentary parties think about this?

Mikulas Dzurinda (Christian Democratic Movement) [KDH]: As a matter of principle, personally I do not object to the idea of early elections. Common sense tells me, however, that this is not the best solution for Slovakia today. If it is true that the number of indifferent voters is growing, I deduce from it that they are disoriented. Even the opposition parties are not able to agree on an unambiguous assessment of the present government's economic policy, for example. I have the feeling that a certain crystallization of views and positions is still necessary. Once this crystallization takes place, there will be a greater guarantee that the money spent on elections will be spent effectively.

Vladimir Bajan (Movement for a Democratic Slovakia) [HZDS]: I believe, at any rate, that it is the only method that might resolve the domestic political situation. It is true that there is a growing number of citizens who are apathetic toward the political situation within the state. New elections will not, however, result in any major regrouping of political forces. I see in them, rather, a fairly big danger for the general transformation of the economy, also in view of the results of elections in Poland and Ukraine and the expected results in Hungary. The process of transformation would, at the very least, slow down. Should new elections be held, however, they should be held concurrently with the communal elections, in order to save money. The results of elections on the communal and parliamentary level would also be easier to compare.

Ludovit Cernak (Slovak National Party) [SNS]: We are not afraid of early parliamentary elections, but we do not

consider them a suitable solution to the present political crisis. In our opinion, early elections would be, first and foremost, loss of time and money and [would pose] an acute left-wing threat. Therefore, we are not going to support new elections.

Kovac Condemns Action of Ethnic Hungarian Deputies

AU3009143893 Bratislava REPUBLIKA in Slovak 25 Sep 93 p 1

[TA SR report: "Clear Statement by the President"]

[Text] Bratislava—Slovak President Michal Kovac yesterday issued an edict that states the following:

"During the visit by Romanian President Ion Iliescu to the National Council of the Slovak Republic, the majority of the Hungarian Christian Democratic Movement and the Coexistence Movement deputies ostentatiously left the assembly hall and stayed in adjacent rooms until the president departed.

"President Ion Iliescu was invited to the National Council of the Slovak Republic by its chairman, Ivan Gasparovic, to address the deputies' clubs. Attendance at this session was not compulsory, but it shows good manners and advanced political culture when respect and esteem are shown for high-level foreign visitors. Therefore, I much regret that certain Slovak citizens and, at the same time, deputies of our parliament resorted to an ill-suited gesture that could offend our esteemed guest. The conduct of these deputies is detrimental to Slovak-Romanian relations, and does not benefit the foreign political interests of the Slovak Republic." The text of the statement was provided to TA SR by the presidential spokesman, Anton Bodis.

Debate on Names Law Not To Be Reopened

AU3009133993 Prague CTK in English 1955 GMT 28 Sep 93

[Text] Bratislava Sep 28 (CTK)—The board of the Slovak parliament decided today that the discussion on the law on first names and surnames adopted by the Slovak parliament on September 24 will not be reopened, rejecting reservations voiced by the ethnic Hungarian parties' deputies.

The law, while allowing Slovak citizens belonging to ethnic minorities to omit the Slovak ending '-ova' from women's surnames, does not allow them to formulate these surnames according to the rules of their own mother tongue. Hungarian female names end with 'ne'.

The Slovak parliament passed a law on weapons and munitions which precisely defines the conditions for obtaining a permit for carrying weapons. Under the law the illegal carrying of weapons will result in fines of between 40,000 and 200,000 Slovak crowns [Korunas] (some 1,000 to 18,000 USD) compared with the current 500 Slovak crowns (some 18 USD).

The deputies took note of a report on the security situation in the Spis region, East Slovakia, and in places with a higher concentration of the Romany population. A resolution entrusting the government to regularly inform the parliament on the security situation in these regions was adopted.

The 22nd session of the Slovak parliament will resume on Wednesday [29 September] morning.

Official Gives Details of Second Privatization Wave

AU0110114093 Prague CTK in English 1520 GMT 29 Sep 93

[Text] Bratislava, Sep 29 (CTK)—The first wave of privatisation should be over by the end of next week, said Ivan Lexa, state secretary of the Slovak Privatisation Ministry.

At today's press conference of the ruling Movement For a Democratic Slovakia (HZDS), Lexa said that a report on the first wave would be submitted to the Slovak Government in the first half of October.

In the third quarter of the year, he said, the second wave should be launched, with 600 state enterprises, valued at 210 billion crowns (7 billion USD), being privatised.

HZDS Deputy Chairman Roman Zelenay said he believed that holding early parliamentary elections in Slovakia was not the best way to resolve the current situation in the government, but admitted that they might be one possibility. I am convinced that our movement would win again in early elections, he said.

Zelenay said that delegations from the HZDS and the Democratic Left Party (SDL—Slovakia's second-strongest party) would meet soon to exchange detailed views on the possibility of holding early parliamentary elections.

Parliament Approves Church Property Restitution

LD2909211993 Bratislava Rozhlasova Stanica Slovensko Network in Slovak 2030 GMT 29 Sep 93

[Text] Tonight, after a debate spanning more than a day's proceedings, the National Council of the Slovak Republic approved tonight the bill designed to make up for some of the injustices concerning property which had been inflicted on churches and religious organizations. Of the 106 deputies present, 76 voted in favor, 20 against, and 10 abstained.

The law, in its present and approved form with amendments and comments, is not significantly different from the original version. A substantial change has been made in Paragraph 11. The originally proposed loan period of five years has been cut to three years. The users are obliged to pay expenses connected with the use of the property, and also tax.

The proposal by deputies Ivan Hudec and Jozef Zselenak to hold a referendum which would confirm or reject the adopted law, was not approved by the deputies. They approved a change to the name of the law, however.

The parliament resumes its 22d session tomorrow.

Before I conclude, I would like to say a few words about the Slovak minority in Romania. In the first place, it really acts as a "bridge" between our two countries. That is because these people know how to combine loyalty to their own ethnic, cultural, linguistic, and religious identity with loyalty to the state in which they live. Romanians from the areas where ethnic Slovaks live admire their business acumen, the open, friendly attitude with which they cooperate, and also their gentle Slovak humor. Broadcasts on our radio and television have taught us about the richness and beauty of folk songs, dances, and costumes of our Slovaks—if you do not mind me calling them "ours."

History has placed both our nations in a part of the world that has often trembled under formidable assaults, and has been the object of desire of many arrogant and marauding empires. In the course of the centuries, we have learnt that the retention of national sovereignty is something priceless, as is the constant value of friendship and solidarity with those who have the same inspirations and ideals as we do. This may be one of the reasons why Romanians and Slovaks have always maintained mutual empathies, respect, and appreciation. I would like to assure you that in the Romanian people you always have had and always will have a true friend for better and worse.

Iliescu Addresses Slovak National Council

AU3009145693 Bratislava REPUBLIKA in Slovak 25 Sep 93 p 5

[Excerpts from Romanian President Ion Iliescu's Address to National Council of the Slovak Republic delivered on 24 September: "Dreams of Border Changes Threaten Central Europe"]

[Text] Yesterday, at the National Council of the Slovak Republic session, Romanian President Ion Iliescu made a seminal speech, which in both content and tone was much more that the polite appearance of an honored guest at a legislative assembly.

We selected from the speech the key passages that concern the essential common interests of Romania and Slovakia:

The basic orientation of our foreign policy is toward a reinforcement of goodneighborly relations with all the countries around us and integration in the fundamental European and Euro-Atlantic structures. Starting from the thesis that the development and stabilization of all the countries in our geographical sphere are in our national interests, we pay a lot of attention to the intensification and expansion of dialogue and cooperation with these countries in all respects.

The multilateral cooperation would particularly benefit countries with no access to the sea, i.e. Slovakia, Austria, and Hungary. Romania has a large section of the western coast of the Black Sea and the most important harbor facilities. Because of its connections with the Mediterranean, Central Asia, and the Middle East, the Black Sea is fast becoming—especially since the end of Cold War—an extremely important connecting link. Romania controls approximately 1,000 kilometers of the navigable Danube River, its entire delta, and the Danube-Black Sea Canal. All this has acquired additional importance since the opening of the Rhein-Main-Danube canal.

Romania will soon be admitted to the Council of Europe. The agenda for the parliamentary session on 27 September includes the discussion of the Romanian application for admission to this representative institution in the Euro-Atlantic space. We are convinced that our Slovak friends will support us in this endeavor.

Regarding European security and the possibility of expanding the North Atlantic Alliance, we have unequivocally expressed our willingness to cooperate with NATO. Our final objective is to become integrated into its structures as soon as the admission of new members becomes feasible. From this point of view, the basic requirement is an impartial approach to all the states of former Eastern Europe. This is a requirement of vital importance for our security. We consider the geostrategic and security criteria more important than the relatively subjective criteria that take into account the level of economic reform that has been achieved in one state or another.

From the geostrategic and security point of view, Central and southern Europe is a quite unique region, and, therefore—in the process of securing stability and peace on the continent in the new political arrangement of Europe—only an impartial approach to the countries in this region, and their integration into the NATO system as a single entity, can justify the potential that they control. The creation of new demarcation lines in this region would be a destabilization factor with far-reaching political and security consequences that would have an adverse effect not only on the countries "temporarily" outside the Alliance but also on the trustworthiness and security of this organization.

In recent years, there has been a lot of speculation in the world press about possible changes—more or less peaceful ones—to the borders in the region to which both Romania and Slovakia belong. There certainly are some "hotheads" who imagine that now, on the threshold of the 21st century, Central Europe could return to the political geography that existed before World War I. Unfortunately, this imperial nostalgia is quite often based on ambiguous statements made—whether deliberately or not—by certain politicians, even those who bear government responsibility.

Such expressions of revisionism, nourished and constantly fomented by extreme nationalist ideology, are a serious, perhaps the most serious, danger to the stability of our region. These individuals, just to cast doubts on the territorial borders confirmed by international treaties, do not hesitate to politicize a problem—minority rights, for instance—just to legitimize their aspirations. Taking these problems out of their natural framework, i.e. the framework of human rights, causes not only a confusion in terms, but holds dangerous implications for political practice.

I have already had the opportunity to say—and I believe it is important to emphasize it again—that appropriate attention should be paid to the rights of ethnic minorities, but these problems should not be overemphasized, as is being done in some European cabinets, because it has the reverse effect. The conduct of Western countries immediately after World War II can serve as a model. These countries concentrated on the recovery and development of viable national economies and the reinforcement of democratic states based on respect for human rights and plurality, rather than on problems of an ethnic nature that had sparked off wars so often in the past. We should learn a lesson from this.

I want to express my satisfaction with the dynamic Romanian-Slovak dialogue. Shortly after Slovakia was established as an independent entity in international relations, official visits took place at the level of prime minister and cabinet members of both countries. New talks are in the works and, specifically, a meeting between the prime ministers. Consultations are taking place between the foreign ministers on both domestic and international issues. We are going to be signing the first Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation Between Romania and the Slovak Republic. A trade and payment treaty has already been signed and treaties on the prevention of double taxation, mutual support and protection of investment, and cooperation in the spheres of science and culture are at various stages of completion.

23,000 Citizens Employed in Czech Republic

AU0110113493 Prague CTK in English 1726 GMT 29 Sep 93

[Text] Bratislava Sep 29 (CTK)—By June 30 this year, labour offices in the Czech Republic had registered 23,000 Slovak citizens employed in the Czech Republic, press secretary of the Slovak Ministry of Labour, Jozef Svolik, told CTK today.

The June figure showed a rise of 1,267 compared to that recorded at the end of March this year.

Also at the end of June, 1,190 Czechs were registered as working in the Slovak Republic, 203 more than at the end of March.

The number of Slovak citizens who had gone to work in Germany was 868, of which 536 were actually working and the rest had written guarantees of work after the conclusion of formalities. 3,800 Slovaks had gone to Germany for seasonal work in agriculture, forestry and building.

Foreign Ministry Denies Knowledge of Pinochet Visit

AU0110113193 Prague CTK in English 2005 GMT 29 Sep 93

[Text] Bratislava Sep 29 (CTK)—The Slovak Foreign Ministry knows nothing about a reported planned official visit of chief of the Chilean Army and former dictator, Augusto Pinochet, to Slovakia, the Foreign Ministry said today.

Roman Buzek, director of the Press Department of the Slovak Foreign Ministry, told the Austrian News Agency APA that the ministry had neither invited Pinochet nor had any information on his reported visit.

The French News Agency AFP reported today, citing the Chilean Agency ORBE, that the former Chilean dictator and commander of the Chilean Armed Forces will come to Slovakia next week for an official visit at the invitation of the Slovak Government.

AFP said Pinochet, who recently visited China, among other countries, was to visit Slovak arms works. The agency said Chilean Foreign Minister Enrique Krauss has already approved the visit.

The Chilean Defence Ministry has declined to either confirm or deny the visit, AFP said.

Walesa Convenes Sejm Session for 14 Oct

LD3009173393 Warsaw PAP in English 1727 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 30—President Lech Walesa has called the first meeting of the newly elected Sejm (lower house of parliament) for October 14. The president appointed Deputy Aleksander Malachowski as senior speaker who will open the chamber's first sitting, a communique released by the Presidential Press Office on Thursday [30 September] announced.

The president appointed Jan Mulak as senior speaker who will chair the first meeting of the Senate (upper house) to be held on October 15, the communique said.

During the first meeting of the Sejm, deputies are expected to elect the chamber's speaker and his deputies. The previous Sejm had five deputy speakers.

The chamber is also to elect 22 members and 5 deputy members of the Tribunal of State. The tribunal's term of office covers the one of the Sejm. The chairman of the tribunal is, ex officio, the first president of the Supreme Court.

The first meeting of the new Senate is expected to be opened by the president. In case the president is not able to attend the meeting, the debate will be opened and chaired by the oldest Senator—senior speaker.

The Senate will elect its speaker and deputy speakers.

SLD, PSL Experts Discuss 1994 Budget

LD3009161593 Warsaw PAP in English 1448 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 30—Experts of the Democratic Left Alliance (SLD) and the Polish Peasant Party (PSL) permit in 1994 a slight growth in the budget deficit if it is necessary, Jozef Oleksy (SLD) and Marian Strak (PSL) said in Warsaw on Thursday [30 September] and added that "in the long run" the budget deficit should be diminished.

Experts of the Union of Labour (UP) will join on Friday the talks conducted by the SLD and PSL. SLD and PSL experts established 6 teams which are to prepare assumptions for the economic programme for the future government. The results of their work will also provide foundations for a new prime minister's expose.

Jozef Oleksy presented priorities of the future coalition government agreed upon during the talks. They include growth of exports, animation of export-oriented investments, housing construction investments, easier access to credits for small firms, check on decline in expenditure on education, health service and culture, restructuring of mining and arms industry and radical strengthening of tax and customs services.

Jozef Oleksy also stressed it was necessary to animate production, exports and housing construction in order to increase budget incomes.

PSL, UP Agree on Further Consulations

LD3009165993 Warsaw PAP in English 1626 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 30—Leader of the Polish Peasant Party (PSL) Waldemar Pawlak and head of the Union of Labour (UP) Ryszard Bugaj on Thursday [30 September] agreed to continue consultations between the two parties.

Coming out of a half-an-hour meeting, Bugaj said that during the consultations the two sides are to define the degree "of closeness of the PSL-UP alignment."

He also declared that if the PSL forwards its candidate for the post of the speaker of the Sejm (lower house of parliament) it may count on the support of up deputies, adding that "it is impossible" that the UP would support the candidature of Wlodzimierz Cimoszewicz of the Democratic Left Alliance (SLD) for that post.

Bugaj, asked by newsmen whether the continuation of talks with the PSL may mean up's readiness to enter a government coalition which also include the SLD, replied that the UP has simply confirmed its earlier stand that the PSL should be "the key party" forming a government.

According to Pawlak "there is still a lot of time to agree upon stands." He stressed that the PSL already has its candidate for the post of the speaker of the Sejm, but declined to reveal his name.

UP Issues Statement, Conditions for Coalition

WS3009152293 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 29 Sep 93 p 2

[Report by E. O.: "To Govern or Not To Govern; UP's Cumbersome Success"]

[Text] The Union of Labor [UP] listed the conditions that the future coalition must meet to achieve the party's support. It also officially proposed that the Polish Peasant Party [PSL] take the initiative in forming the government. However, UP does not exclude any coalition options (even though the option with the Democratic Union [UD] seems increasingly less probable). It does not exclude any of the options that have been considered so far, including a minority government, partly consisting of experts, no matter from what party.

At the Tuesday [28 September] meeting of the UP's National Council, participants discussed the situation in which the party found itself after the spectacular election success. It became the fourth largest group in parliament. According to the participants, if UP took part in forming the government, it would not be good for the party: If the government is successful, all the splendor will go to the

largest groups, first of all the Democratic Left Alliance [SLD]. If the government's activities turn out to be a failure, then UP will be one of the parties to blame. Staying in opposition is not a good solution, either, because it is obvious that in many areas UP will certainly support the future government and in such a situation it would be difficult to look upon it as an opposition party. However, a party which achieved such great success in the elections must worry about its electorate.

The discussion revealed differences between the views of regional UP activists and the views of party leaders. The fact that the party did not take a clear stand on SLD participation in forming the government is not received very well by UP members and its electorate. Programmatic differences between SLD and UP are so insignificant that people cannot understand why UP leaders are so uncertain about a coalition with SLD.

UP leaders said that there are already opinions within SLD that the economic policy that has been pursued so far should be continued—but by other people. This approach is not acceptable to UP.

Ryszard Bugaj warned that the future government—formed by SLD, among others—will work under very difficult conditions: The stance of the West will be very cautious, while mass media will favor the economic policy that has been carried out to date.

"We must negotiate an agreement for the next year with the IMF; we must also bear in mind that the composition of the government will greatly influence these negotiations. The UD, which would render the future government much more credible in the West's eyes, understands that perfectly well," said Bugaj.

The UP National Council issued an official declaration; it wrote that the party can only support such a government which in the conditions of a market economy would guarantee, among other things, changing the privatization policy (or at least limiting the so-called program of mass privatization), state supported restructuring of the economy, providing equal opportunities for the public and private sector, changing the tax system so that the tax burden would be more fairly distributed among the various social groups, as well as establishing a financial priority for education, health protection, science, and culture. It also stated that in the next few days it will submit a document "defining the main outlines of the program of a government coalition." The negotiators in the coalition talks will be Ryszard Bugaj, Aleksander Malachowski, and Wieslawa Ziolkowska.

Walesa-SLD Maneuvers, Cabinet Speculations Reported

WS0110084393 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 30 Sep 93 p 1

[Report by E. Cz., E. K.: "SLD Wants Meeting With President"]

[Text] **The Democratic Left Alliance [SLD] is not preparing a response to Tuesday's [28 September] official statement by the President's Press Office which reminded that the president is awaiting the names of three candidates for the post of prime minister. SLD is still waiting for a meeting with the president to inform him about the ongoing coalition talks. A program for a government coalition comprising SLD and the Polish Peasant Party [PSL] will be ready next week.**

SLD spokesman Zbigniew Siemiatkowski said that party officials learned from radio, television, and the press about the president's position on the offer to meet and present results of coalition talks. The offer was presented to the president by Wlodzimierz Cimoszewicz. Because of that—as we found out unofficially—SLD does not feel they are under any obligation to deliver a response. SLD upholds the offer they had made some time ago, to meet the president and present a candidate for prime minister. A program for the next government coalition is expected to be ready next week. If SLD does not receive an official response from the Belvedere by that time, the party will then consider the right form for notifying the president of any decisions it makes.

Many SLD politicians are surprised by the president's acceleration of events. There is a view in SLD and PSL circles that parliament should assemble first, then Hanna Suchocka's government should resign, and only after all that should the president make a request that a candidate for prime minister be presented to him.

Officially, SLD and PSL leaders say that the third round of talks, that is talks on personnel issues, will not begin until consultations among economic experts are over. These consultations are planned to end next week. In the meantime, there are unofficial reports that talks on dividing ministerial and parliamentary posts are in progress. PSL's Bogdan Lukasiewicz admitted at a news conference that "the issue of coming up with a candidate for prime minister is linked to the entire political arrangement"—that is to say to the posts of the Sejm and Senate speakers, ministerial posts, and posts within governmental institutions. If Waldemar Pawlak is the candidate for prime minister put forward by a two- or three-party coalition, then SLD would like to see Wlodzimierz Cimoszewicz as the Sejm speaker (some speak of Jozef Oleksy or Aleksander Kwasniewski). PSL continues to suggest Jozef Zych. Both coalition partners—SLD, PSL—would also like to take economic ministries, although according to unofficial sources, SLD will be the one to receive them. Jozef Oleksy is a candidate for deputy prime minister for economic affairs in Pawlak's cabinet, while Marek Borowski is a candidate for finance minister. Borowski is criticized by PSL for its "tendency to continue measures applied up to now." PSL will probably be entrusted with the Ministry of Culture (Kazimierz Dejmek) and the Ministry of Education (Tadeusz Pilch). SLD's Jerzy Jaskiernia is a candidate for chief of the Office of the Council of Ministers. Aleksander Luczak is a candidate for deputy prime minister for political contacts. Both coalition partners

agree that filling posts in the Defense Ministry, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the Foreign Ministry, requires discussions with the president.

On Thursday, talks among economic experts from SLD and PSL will take place. Experts from the Union of Labor will participate in any subsequent rounds of talks.

Party Leaders View Likelihood of Pawlak Government

AU0110113593 Warsaw PAP in English 1943 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 30—Asked about the prospects for the Democratic Left Alliance (SLD)-Polish Peasant Party (PSL) ruling coalition and the Waldemar Pawlak-led government, leader of the Conservative Party (kp) Aleksander Hall said that the PSL leader will serve as prime minister "much longer" than his 33-day long spell as PM last year.

Hall is very critical of the newly formed coalition saying that "this is a leftist coalition and I think this does not bode well for the Polish economy, the stable position of Poland in Europe and the social agreement on the issue of people's views. I do not think, this is an alignment that will immediately run out of steam, it takes time," he argued.

Head of the Real Politics Union (UPR) Janusz Korwin-Mikke recalled that a year ago he did not believe Pawlak would manage to form a government. "It is hard to say now what will happen. I think, the situation is hopeless for the Polish economy no matter what the ruling alignment will be. We do not care who will be in power," he said.

Jacek Kozlowski of the Liberal Democratic Congress (KLD) thought that the new government will be in power "for a longer period of time." He argued that a budget debate will be the test of stability for the new government, coalition and its political skills.

Leader of the Party "X" Stanislaw Tyminski wanted "the new government to rule as long as possible. I am banking on a coalition of SLD and PSL without the Union of Labour and the Democratic Union. Let us give Pawlak a chance and we will have time to comment after his first moves. I hope, order will be restored in the country, at last," he stated.

Ludwig Dorn of the Centre Alliance (PC) declined to make any predictions and claimed that the chances of forming a coalition of the SLD and PSL, the parties with the same roots, are big and it is justified politically.

According to leader of the Movement for the Republic of Poland (RDR) Jan Olszewski, Pawlak will only "agree to form a government when he is sure it will last longer. I think things will go bad for the alignment because it is one-sided, with contradictory interests."

Pawlak Appointed Head of PSL Deputies' Club

AU0110113793 Warsaw PAP in English 1925 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 30—At its inaugural meeting today, the parliamentary club of the Polish Peasant Party (PSL) elected PSL leader Waldemar Pawlak club chairman.

Referring to the results of the September 19 parliamentary elections, Waldemar Pawlak said that "the result achieved by the PSL is satisfactory, but one must always remember in his parliamentary activities about those who rely on us and elected us..." We have many examples of politicians who had forgotten whom they should serve, and thus they lost in the elections, said Pawlak and added: "This should be a warning and a sign that one should always deal with important issues, such issues that are of significance for the nation, for society."

Jozef Zych, chairman of the PSL's Main Council, speaking about tasks which the new parliament will face, said that the previous Sejm left almost 100 draft laws waiting to be reviewed while a further 30 draft documents have been adopted by the present government.

The club's discussion on PSL's current political talks concerning the formation of a government and on negotiations of economic experts was held behind closed doors.

Deputy chairman of the PSL's Main Council Aleksander Luczak asked about the prospects for the ongoing negotiations said: "Talks are under way between experts of the Union of Labour, the Democratic Left Alliance and the PSL. Those talks are to outline the programmatic base of a future government coalition. Currently, following the first exchange of views, (experts) have set up six working teams. Each party would be represented by 2 to 3 experts in respective teams.

"...Those talks will last for some 3 to 4 days. We can presume, basing on first information, that there exists a considerable rapprochement of views on some issues, but there also are, what is understandable, differences as to the ways of solving concrete problems," Luczak said.

TV Claims Warsaw Parliamentary Ballots Invalid

AU0110100393 Warsaw PAP in English 2202 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 30—The evening TV Panorama news magazine said today that in the September 19 parliamentary elections all ballots in Warsaw were invalid. Poles abroad also voted with invalid ballots. On the list of candidates there were names of three people out of whom two resigned from running for parliament and one died.

In accordance with the electoral law the names of these three people should have been crossed out. None of the

parties which failed to enter parliament lodged any protest over the matter, said Panorama.

The deadline for submitting protests expires on the seventh day after the official government bulletin MONITOR POLSKI appears. The bulletin has not appeared as yet.

OPZZ May Go Against Coalition Government

WS3009134493 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 29 Sep 93 p 2

[Report by Pawel Reszka: "OPZZ Strike Against SLD Government Not Ruled Out; Trade Union Above All"]

[Text] "Sixty-three deputies of the All-Polish Trade Union Agreement [OPZZ] are considering the possibility of forming a union faction within the Deputies' Club of the Democratic Left Alliance [SLD]. It will implement an autonomous union policy within SLD," RZECZPOSPOLITA learned from Stanislaw Wisniewski, a newly elected SLD deputy. OPZZ Chairperson Ewa Spychalska said that the SLD Deputies' Club already had a union faction in the previous Sejm and that now it would be stronger. She did not rule out the possibility of an OPZZ strike against a government coestablished by SLD.

"The government is always on the other side. Anything can happen," she said.

SLD has 171 deputies in the Sejm; a union faction would constitute more than one-third of the club.

OPZZ leaders met Tuesday [28 September] at the session of OPZZ Presidium's Council. According to Wisniewski, such a faction may be formally established at the next council session, which will be held before the first sitting of the new Sejm. This decision is supposed to be discussed with SLD union deputies.

The autonomy of the OPZZ faction would consist of the following: OPZZ would appoint representatives to the authorities of the SLD Deputies' Club (there is, among others, a proposal that Ewa Spychalska not be included among them); in matters important for the union, the faction would vote in line with the recommendations of the OPZZ Council.

"Whether or not the factional character of OPZZ will stand out depends on whether SLD takes part in forming the government or whether it will be in opposition," said Wisniewski.

According to OPZZ Spokesman Marek Opasnik, there will not be a union faction within the SLD club.

"What we would rather do is create a lobby that represents union interests. SLD will not be divided, because such activities would lead to failure, similar to that experienced by the right wing," he stated.

Stanislaw Wisniewski also told us that OPZZ would like to represent in the parliament the interests of all unionists, including those who will not be there. According to him, OPZZ and the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union "Solidarity" must come closer to one another.

The unionists also evaluated the election campaign; they discussed the necessity of implementing the "Pact on State Companies" and of negotiating the "Charter of Social Guarantees."

Spychalska Discusses Differences Within SLD

WS2709103093 Warsaw Radio Zet in Polish 0715 GMT 27 Sep 93

[Interview with Ewa Spychalska, chairwoman of All-Polish Trade Unions Agreement, an SLD component, by Krzysztof Skowronski at the Radio Zet studio in Warsaw on the "Guest of Radio Zet" program—live]

[Text] [Skowronski] Who will form the next government?

[Spychalska] There are two possibilities—either the government will be created by the Democratic Left Alliance [SLD], after representatives of the Polish Peasant Party [PSL] and the Union of Labor [UP] speak out, or the responsibility will fall upon the president's shoulders.

[Skowronski] What are the chances of SLD forming a government?

[Spychalska] Well, there are two more days for colleagues from PSL and UP to speak out. If they do not speak out in that period of time, in a way that would enable the joint formation of a strong government, then we will be willing to let the president take the initiative. We will not procrastinate.

[Skowronski] What are the problems with forming an SLD-PSL coalition?

[Spychalska] Talks have been going on for some time now, but up to now they have not been very specific. They were waiting for the public announcement of the official election results by the State Electoral Commission. Right now we should get specific because those parties were using the [absence of] final election results as an excuse. There are no differences concerning the programs. As usually happens in such situations, the interests of individual people are playing quite a big role.

[Skowronski] So Aleksander Kwasniewski cannot come to agreement with Waldemar Pawlak, they cannot answer the question as to which one of them should be prime minister?

[Spychalska] That is the way it looks.

[Skowronski] What is a presidential government, who would head such a government, and what is the likelihood of this option coming to bear?

[Spychalska] The president is under no obligation to take the election results into account. I am convinced he will try to promote people with some experience and substantive preparation. He can take the election results into account, but he does not have to—that is what the Constitution says.

[Skowronski] Who would head such a government? Would it be Andrzej Olechowski?

[Spychalska] There is that chance, but it is hard to say whether he is the president's only candidate.

[Skowronski] What kind of opposition will SLD make?

[Spychalska] Certainly it will be a constructive opposition.

[Skowronski] What does that mean?

[Spychalska] It will certainly be the kind of opposition that supports issues, regardless of what part of parliament they come from, if they are in line with the SLD program. I think that the number of SLD [Sejm] deputies is significant from the standpoint of winning certain issues. That is why I am convinced that there are going to be efforts to work with the opposition in parliament; the opposition will be a participant in discussions, unlike the situation we have had until now, when the opposition has been isolated.

[Skowronski] What will change in Poland if SLD forms a government?

[Spychalska] It will be a general turn to the left, for which society has already expressed a desire. That is why left-wing parties achieved such high election results, that is to say UP, ourselves, and PSL. It will certainly mean creating safety measures for the Polish people.

[Skowronski] But what, specifically, is meant by a turn to the left?

[Spychalska] A turn to the left means directing the state's social and economic policy toward protecting those social groups which are the weakest.

[Skowronski] Will Polish reforms continue, generally speaking?

[Spychalska] By all means. These reforms are not threatened in any way. Indeed, a free-market economy with state interventionism and the state watching its development, is the only way of management. There is a need for stability to be provided to society in the transitional period, that is why social protective measures and a rational social policy are needed.

[Skowronski] What about Jacek Kuron's child—the Agreement on State-Owned Enterprises?

[Spychalska] It is an unquestionable achievement of the previous government, as well as of that employee organization and the trade unions. The legislative process regarding the Agreement on State-Owned Enterprises was interrupted by a break in the parliament's term of office. We should return to the issue.

[Skowronski] So the Agreement on State-Owned Enterprises will be implemented?

[Spychalska] It should most certainly be implemented because it will provide security to employees during privatization; it will provide them with a specific [legal] status.

[Skowronski] Will the privatization continue?

[Spychalska] Yes, by all means, except it will happen under parliament's control, including the elements of contracts signed to implement cases of privatization. We see no reason to make quick sales if the prices are going to cause us doubts. Still, we do need the capital and we must promote the capital's participation in the economy, through contracts. Dividends from the circulation of capital should be available to those who contributed to that capital.

[Skowronski] So if SLD assumes power, there will be no return to the Polish People's Republic?

[Spychalska] Absolutely not.

[Skowronski] Is SLD a uniform organization?

[Spychalska] No. It is a group comprising 28 components. One could clearly see during our last two years in parliament that we are not a uniform grouping. Still, we are a group whose parts are able to cooperate with one another and achieve mutual compromises.

[Skowronski] If SLD forms the government, will those 28 components speak with one voice or will there be 28 different voices?

[Spychalska] There will certainly be a broad discussion. It is difficult to speak about unanimity when SLD comprises social, political, and trade-union components.

[Skowronski] Is there a possibility that SLD might fall apart if it comes to power?

[Spychalska] Well, anything can happen. However, I believe that this would be one of the bleakest scenarios. We gained some experience over the past two years in parliament; we acted together....

[Skowronski, interrupting] However, you were in the opposition.

[Spychalska] Though our opinions sometimes differed, we always reached agreement. Now, is there a difference between being in opposition and being in the government? I don't believe so. I look at this from the point of view of one of the largest components of the alliance, and I think that sometimes there are issues that are perceived differently by the trade unions and political parties. Now, compromises must be sought; the government, no matter whether it includes SLD or not, may sometimes adopt a different stand in such matters.

[Skowronski] Is there a division within SLD between reformists and antireformists?

[Spychalska] That is an exaggeration. However, there are differences of opinions. They often concern details.

[Skowronski] How great are those differences?

[Spychalska] Sometimes they are quite considerable.

[Skowronski] Who in SLD is against the reforms?

[Spychalska] I do not feel capable of making such an evaluation. This depends on a particular situation. Apart from that, if anyone has a different opinion, then it is usually justified in some way; most often it is justified by certain experiences with his or her friends.

[Skowronski] How will the All-Polish Trade Unions Agreement [OPZZ], the trade union, behave if SLD governs the country?

[Spychalska] Quite normally. Even if SLD is part of the government, that does not change the fact that the opinions of SLD and ours, as a trade union, may differ. Therefore, as the deputy-chairperson of SLD, I am not taking part in the talks on forming a government. I do not want to be there when yet another government is being formed. Besides, we have always behaved rationally and I hope that this rational attitude will remain a part of us.

[Skowronski] Is the following situation possible: The prime minister will be Aleksander Kwasniewski and OPZZ will organize or support a strike?

[Spychalska] Anything can happen. Everything depends on the government's policy and its results.

[Skowronski] What do you think of Solidarity's defeat?

[Spychalska] I feel a little sorry for them. I feel sorry that Solidarity received only one-tenth of 1 percent less than it required to get into parliament. I believe that in this transitional period, because this will still be a transitional parliament, trade unions are necessary when laws are created. The laws must lead to economic stabilization and first of all, to the security of employees. Therefore, I am a little sad that our colleagues from Solidarity will not be in the parliament. However, I believe that they will be able to find a method of cooperation with the parliament.

[Skowronski] Are you afraid that there may be some manifestations of Solidarity, stemming from the fact that it does not have any representatives in the Sejm?

[Spychalska] I do not think there will be such things. So far, I have not seen my Solidarity colleagues act for a certain principle. They have always acted after certain events, or to show a certain attitude toward a particular issue. I think that no matter who comprises the government, there may also be differences of opinions. The trade union's behavior will depend on the government's attitude toward its proposals.

[Skowronski] Have we elected this parliament for four years?

[Spychalska] That is my wish. There is a chance for the parliament to be more stable than before—only six political parties have earned a place in parliament.

[Skowronski] What will the relations between SLD and the Republic's president be like?

[Spychalska] They have never been very bad. We have always sought agreement. There is a chance to achieve greater agreement, especially if we look at the number of deputies and senators in our National Assembly.

[Skowronski] Will SLD want to change the Constitution in the near future?

[Spychalska] Yes, this must be done. We do not need a stopgap constitution; we need a real constitution. This is not only an SLD proposal. The state must have a constitution that is very clear and concise.

[Skowronski] How soon can a new constitution be adopted?

[Spychalska] I believe that this would require two- or three- month's work in parliament.

[Skowronski] Will we need to hold new presidential elections after the Constitution is amended?

[Spychalska] We support stabilization and respecting the people's democratic decisions. Since the people have elected the president in democratic elections, I do not think that early elections will have to be held.

[Skowronski] Who will be prime minister of Poland?

[Spychalska] It is really hard to tell.

[Skowronski] When will this be known?

[Spychalska] In the next few days, I believe.

[Skowronski] Under which Zodiac sign were you born?

[Spychalska] Leo.

[Skowronski] Thank you for the interview.

[Spychalska] Thank you.

Kwasniewski Rules Out Foreign Policy Changes

AU2909115993 Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Sep 93 p 7

[Interview with Aleksander Kwasniewski, chairman of the Social Democracy of the Polish Republic (SdRP) by Rudolf Hoffmann in Warsaw; date not given: "The Polish People Have Lost Patience"]

[Text] [Hoffmann] What is the main reason for the election victory of the Democratic Left Alliance (SLD), in your opinion?

[Kwasniewski] The election took place only a few days ago, which is why it will hardly be possible to give an exhaustive answer to this question. Still, the most important reason for our election victory is the economic consequences of a policy that has so far been pursued by the "post-Solidarity governments," and that are particularly visible in the shape of 3 million unemployed people and a few million families living under the subsistence level. The people have lost patience and they want a change. This is why they voted for us, for the Polish Peasants' Party (PSL) and the Union of Labor (UP) and against the current government system.

The second reason is the hopes that many people had linked to Solidarity and that have been thwarted, particularly the hopes for a social policy. Since 1989, Solidarity has basically done nothing it promised in its programs and for which it was supported by almost 10 million people in the years 1980-81. The former Solidarity supporters have lost what is very important for many Poles: the feeling to be able to take part in the decisionmaking process. I would only like to recall to mind the famous scene of 1980, when Walesa signed the agreements in the Gdansk shipyard—with some 1,000 people present. Those 1,000 people had the impression of participating in that decision, of playing an active role. After 1989, Solidarity supporters increasingly got the impression that some of their colleagues were in high positions but that they themselves at the grassroots were left to their fates, without any influence on what is happening in the country.

[Hoffmann] Election analyses have revealed that your alliance also won many votes among the intelligentsia....

[Kwasniewski] Among the intellectuals the conviction has grown that, particularly in the past few months, the Catholic Church developed activities that challenge the laical character of the state and fail to respect principles of ideological neutrality in the relationship between the state and the church. I suppose that this also contributed to our success. Anyway, all those who used an obsessive, aggressive language, like all right-wing groupings, were not voted into parliament.

[Hoffmann] If the SLD were to take over government, will you deviate from the reform course toward a free, social market economy, and strengthening democracy?

[Kwasniewski] Certainly not. Even in the opposition, our alliance resolutely supported the strengthening of the democratic institutions in Poland, and the development of the basis for an effective, social market economy. We will now try to continue this policy—by maintaining what is good and useful for Poland.

[Hoffmann] And what will you change?

[Kwasniewski] We will mainly change everything that causes social conflicts. We want to protect those reforms that provide an opportunity to develop the economy in the country, to promote social policy, and to strengthen Poland's position in Europe.

[Hoffmann] This also includes Poland's membership in the EC and NATO?

[Hoffmann] In all our documents we advocated Poland's entry into the EC. We also supported the associated membership treaty with Brussels in the debate in the Sejm. We think that full EC membership must be among the priorities of Polish foreign policy.

We would still have to give more thoughts to NATO membership, however. We are not against NATO; NATO's military structures are a reality. On the other hand, the conditions and the objectives that used to be decisive for this pact, have fundamentally changed. The question now is how NATO will integrate itself into a new system of European security, and on what an all-European security system should be based. I think that such questions should be discussed in serious parliamentary and public debates, and that no decision must be made behind closed cabinet doors.

[Hoffmann] So there will not be any changes in the priorities of Polish foreign policy?

[Kwasniewski] No. Our European orientation is right and will be maintained. When the objective of our foreign policy is full EC membership, then we must try all the harder to cultivate good contacts with countries that now decide on the nature of the EC.

[Hoffmann] Even with Germany?

[Kwasniewski] Polish-German relations will play an important role in any respect. We are interested in extending the infrastructure of our bilateral contacts as widely as possible, particularly economic relations—even between the individual regions of the two countries. Good-neighborly relations with Germany can only speed up our EC integration.

[Hoffmann] How are the talks on forming a government going?

[Kwasniewski] So far the talks have been on a purely exploratory nature, while this week they will become more concrete. All sides will then make concrete proposals and mention names. I think that the concept of a government coalition between the SLD and the PSL is taking real shape. The UP might then join us. The new government will then probably be best described as a center-left government, which will be able to rely on an overwhelming majority in the Sejm.

PSL's Luczak on Foreign Policy, NATO, Russia

WS3009143093 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 29 Sep 93 p 21

[Interview with Professor Aleksander Luczak, a PSL leader, by Pawel Lisicki; place and date not given: "Shadow Cast By Party Politics Is Too Big"]

[Text] **[Lisicki] What is your evaluation of [Foreign] Minister Skubiszewski's policy?**

[Luczak] I think it used to be conducted much better in the beginning than it is now. Various unskilled actions taking place during the visit to Ukraine, or in relations with Russia, are proof of that. On several occasions, there was also tension between the Foreign Ministry and the Belvedere. It was not known who it is that makes decisions on foreign affairs; whether it was Minister Skubiszewski or Prime Minister Suchocka. On the other hand, the style of conducting politics practiced by Minister Skubiszeski was well received. Staff policy in the Foreign Ministry was a different issue. Some groups did not have a right to deal with foreign affairs issues. Mistakes were also made regarding the filling of posts at diplomatic missions.

[Lisicki] Who do you mean, specifically?

[Luczak] I do not want to say because I am afraid a diplomatic scandal may result. But we had instances of people with little experience and with no preparation coming out of the blue, who were later appointed to specific posts. On the other hand, some quite decent professionals were eliminated with all scrutiny, simply because they happened to have a past record. I think party policy cast too big a shadow over the ministry's activities.

[Lisicki] What should be continued and what should be changed in Poland's foreign policy?

[Luczak] We would most certainly like to continue a process with the goal of guaranteeing Polish security and sovereignty. We still want to achieve both of those primary foreign policy goals through agreements with Western European countries. The point concerns two issues. First, integration in the economic area is important—here I mean the European common market. On this issue, we approve of the entire idea of integration as such. However, we are in favor of gradual integration, not anything immediate. We think that some kind of state protectionism should be taking place, and we want the state to use the instruments it has at its disposal—protection through customs and appropriate taxation policies are needed. We should strive toward cooperation with the West, but we should at the same time pay attention that the cooperation be in those areas in which we are already mutual partners. Second, the issue concerns military security. As everyone knows, Poland has expressed its desire to join NATO. I think that NATO membership constitutes one of the elements of a policy through which Poland is capable of obtaining security guarantees. Except, what we would like is that membership in NATO become a kind of stage on its own, toward creating a global security structure.

The changes should not be limited to including another two or three countries within NATO's structures, and to moving the organization's outer boundaries from the Elbe to the Bug River. This is because that could alienate those countries which would find themselves outside of NATO's structures. A question would then arise as to why the alliance exists and who it is directed against. In our view, what is needed is a broader kind of formula than just expanding NATO by a few countries. We should strive at such a goal gradually, by lengthening the list of NATO members, through regional agreements like the Visegrad or Baltic agreements.

[Lisicki] But if one approaches the issue in this manner, are not one's chances of becoming a NATO member decreased?

[Luczak] Our formula should include NATO membership all in all, in the long run. Perhaps it will not happen in the next four or five years, but in the long run, security structures should be to the widest possible extent, or else we will have situations like in the former Yugoslavia. If a wider security system is in place, it will be easier to prevent all kinds of conflicts.

[Lisicki] You said our membership in NATO can be one of the elements of guaranteeing security for Poland. When you say "one of the elements"—do you mean the best possible element, or just one of the possible choices?

[Luczak] Right now, the Visegrad agreement is also some sort of formula for cooperation and developing certain guarantees for Poland. Bilateral agreements, like for instance the one with Russia, also contribute to that end. But NATO should still be regarded as a very significant kind of guarantee.

[Lisicki] Don't you think that the [election] victory of parties like the Polish Peasant Party [PSL] and the Democratic Left Alliance [SLD] can have a negative impact on our attempts to become a NATO member?

[Luczak] I think that concerns to that effect, which the losing parties are currently voicing, are inappropriate. The country's policy is one thing, but the parties' policy is quite another. I think that neither SLD or PSL are groups which would be oriented toward supporting Moscow any longer. These ties ceased to exist, the Soviet Union does not exist any more, the communist party has ceased to exist, and the old ties have been irrevocably severed. That is why I think SLD will want to continue with the current foreign policy. Some new aspect may appear, but that is completely different than a situation in which SLD leaders would suddenly state that they will not join NATO, that they are abandoning [European] integration, or that they are withdrawing from the Council of Europe.

[Lisicki] PSL talked about a need to make some changes in the policy toward the East. What kind of changes are these?

[Luczak] As far as the East is concerned, we must first wait for the situation over there to become clear. Russia continues to be a military giant, but everyone knows it is going through a period of political and economic chaos.

However, because of the potentially rich resources of natural gas, oil, and raw materials, Russia can be a significant economic partner to us. The state's role in

developing cooperation with companies in the post-Soviet republics should be more active.

[Lisicki] What do you mean when you say it should be more active? Let us assume that we are dealing, for instance, with tensions in relations between Russia and Ukraine. Which side would Poland take then?

[Luczak] If a conflict arose in Poland between Silesia and the Mazowsze region, everyone knows we would not like to see interference from the outside. It is the same case here: Russia and Ukraine are two sovereign countries. One wishes they conducted mutual relations in the best way possible, but our role should be about creating situations in which the two countries could cooperate. We must not take either party's side.

[Lisicki] As for foreign policy, the president's and the prime minister's powers often clash. This often leads to a lack of coordination in terms of foreign policy. What kind of a solution to this problem does PSL suggest?

[Luczak] Basing what we say on the Constitution, what we say is that there should be a balance between the government and the president. This also applies to the area of foreign relations. In either case, even if legal provisions were changed, the situation would not improve right away. We are at the stage of building parliamentary and democratic institutions, and certain rules and precedence cases must be created within this process, which will facilitate the activity of various state institutions. If according to the legal system, the president is commander in chief of the Armed Forces, while cooperation between the prime minister and the president is needed in foreign policy, then we can see that coordinated measures by both of these offices will be possible through practice. You cannot put everything down in legal provisions. There is also the practical side, which the parties respect.

SLD Says Otugoing Government Exceeding Prerogatives

LD3009213493 Warsaw TVP Television Second Program Network in Polish 2000 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Relayed by Warsaw TV Polonia Network]

[Text] Experts of the Democratic Left Alliance [SLD] and the Polish Peasant Party have created six working teams that are to prepare the guidelines for the economic program of the future cabinet on the basis of government documents. The results of the work of the teams will be the bases of the expose by the new premier. An SLD team is working in parallel, gathering information that indicates that the government of Hanna Suchocka is making decisions that exceed its prerogatives.

[Begin SLD member Leszek Miller recording] The point is quite simply to create a certain pressure on the representatives of the government, so that decisions not be made that in their results and consequences go beyond the present character of this cabinet. [end recording]

The team intends to pass its remarks and opinions to the premier, and in cases that are in its view drastic it will request that the decisions be suspended.

UD's Mazowiecki on Meeting with SLD

WS2709140093 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 27 Sep 93 p 2

[Interview with UD Chairman Tadeusz Mazowiecki by Malgorzata Subotic; place and date not given: "Learning the Opposition"]

[Text] [Subotic] It is known what the Democratic Union [UD] definitely does not want: It does not want to enter into a government formed both by the Democratic Left Alliance [SLD] and the Polish Peasant Party [PSL]. What is it, then, that you do want?

[Mazowiecki] We want for the state and economic reforms that were started in 1989 to continue.

[Subotic] In what way, and with whom?

[Mazowiecki] Being in opposition does not mean that you do not mean anything in politics. In a democratic state, the opposition does have a say. Therefore, we will counter any attempts to regulate the economy and the state.

[Subotic] Does this mean that you exclude the possibility of entering into any government coalition?

[Mazowiecki] The parliament's term of office lasts four years. During that time, a lot of things can happen. At this moment, SLD and PSL are forming a government.

[Subotic] What may happen? Will the distribution of seats in parliament change?

[Mazowiecki] As the history of the previous parliament shows, such a possibility cannot be ruled out. However, the future cannot be built on such predictions. I will say once again: If there are new political constellations, we will respond to them. We will not enter into a government formed by SLD and PSL, because we do not want to bear the responsibility for promises we have not made.

[Subotic] Now, if the other—as you have said—constellation turns out to be a government formed by PSL, without SLD...?

[Mazowiecki] Then we will see what happens. However, the election campaigns of certain parties—such as PSL—were based on the following principle: "The wrong policies of the last three years must be stopped." We cannot negotiate with anyone who supports such a principle, because we believe that in 1989 a great political and social reform began in Poland. This, certainly,

does not mean that everything went off without a hitch and that corrections are not possible.

[Subotic] However, on Tuesday [28 September] the Union is supposed to hold a meeting with SLD. Why is this meeting being held?

[Mazowiecki] We received this request last week. We agreed to hold the meeting after the official election results were released; we made it very clear, however, that the talks should concentrate exclusively on parliamentary issues, and not the formation of a government. I am wondering why SLD is misleading the public about the nature of this meeting. I do not know whether they are acting too slowly or too rapidly; they are certainly acting incorrectly.

[Subotic] You have recently met with the president. Can either of you see any way out of the situation that developed after the elections? SLD and PSL received almost two-thirds of the vote.

[Mazowiecki] Before the elections, in reply to Lech Walesa's letter to political party leaders, I wrote that in vital moments the president showed firmness in the defense of Polish reforms. UD believes that in this situation the president has a lot to say. We tried to strengthen this conviction in him.

[Subotic] Has the president suggested that you form a joint political front?

[Mazowiecki] Lech Walesa believes that various political forces should cooperate with him in the defense of reforms. We share this opinion, however, we will always want to maintain our independence and identity.

[Subotic] Does this mean that you are not sure whether or not to support Lech Walesa in the elections in two years' time?

[Mazowiecki] The president did not ask us about that.

[Subotic] As a matter of fact, SLD and PSL have enough representatives in parliament to make a new constitution; one which they think would be better. The voice of UD deputies on this issue does not seem to matter.

[Mazowiecki] There is parliamentary arithmetic to consider, however, there are also a "social mathematics." These two do not always correspond to one another.

[Subotic] How is that possible? Just a few days ago, we had elections which revealed these "social mathematics."

[Mazowiecki] That is true. However, this is not exactly the same—the Electoral Law favors strong parties. I suppose that in this difficult situation in Poland, serious parties will be mature enough to take other things into consideration, not only the distribution of seats in parliament.

[Subotic] Would you be prepared to accept the office of Sejm speaker, as Ryszard Bugaj of the Union of Labor proposes, if the government coalition is formed by SLD and PSL?

[Mazowiecki] I look upon this proposal as a nice gesture, however, I believe that it is not very practical given this Sejm configuration.

[Subotic] Political observers keep saying that UD is so accustomed to ruling that it cannot go over to the opposition on its own accord. What do you say to that?

[Mazowiecki] In UD policy, responsibility for the state has always taken precedence over other issues. Therefore, it would be very difficult for us to be a demagogic opposition; an opposition whose aim would be to trip up the government, instead of dealing with substantive matters. In this sense, it will be difficult for us to fulfill the role of a sharp opposition.

[Subotic] Does this mean that UD is going to introduce a new term into politics—a cogoverning opposition?

[Mazowiecki] We will have to learn to be a firm opposition, which does not mean that we will no longer be guided by responsibility for the state.

[Subotic] Do you not think, however, that in this situation the presence of UD in the parliament is really unnecessary? SLD and PSL have the majority which will make it possible for them to carry out all their plans; they will not have to ask UD about its opinion.

[Mazowiecki] One may trip over their policy by completely disregarding the opposition.

KPN Official Predicts Next Elections in 1994

AU0110114193 Warsaw PAP in English 1645 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] Katowice, Sept. 30—Deputy chairman of the Confederation for an Independent Poland (KPN) Adam Slomka told a press conference in Katowice that the next general elections are likely to be held in a year's time. He added that the efficient propaganda apparatus of the Democratic Left Alliance (SLD) will be only sufficient for such a period of time.

He argued that for the KPN, the SLD's approach to the problems of the mining industry will be a test of its actions. "The sit-ins at the state coal mine agency and the seat of the Jastrzebie-based coal company are the tip of the iceberg. The protests will spread. We will be actively working on the mining-related issues," Slomka said.

In his opinion, the SLD "is not able to live up to its pre-election promises. (...) for the SLD, it will be difficult to reconcile pursuing the policy of reforms with the expectations of the trade unions who are its members (the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions OPZZ, and the National Teachers Association ZAP). This situation

might trigger a war within the SLD. The KPN will be quietly watching the developments. No matter what ruling coalition is formed now, we will be the opposition," Slomka contended.

Balcerowicz Views Reasons for Left-Wing Win

AU3009120393 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 27 Sep 93 p 15

[Article by former finance minister Leszek Balcerowicz: "Time For Defense"]

[Text] Everyone is wondering what caused the elections to produce such a result, and what it means for Poland's future.

The result of Election Sunday has been given various interpretations. I think it was brought on by a combination of four main factors.

The first is society's dissatisfaction with the reforms, despite their successes since 1989. This dissatisfaction is the result of greater unemployment, plus the fact that not everyone has been in a position to take direct advantage of the rewards of greater economic freedom, and that some occupations have lost their former status and high salary position. Other occupations are taking their place, but there is also an increase in the so-called "gray zone," or, in other words, professional people who avoid paying tax.

The dissatisfaction increases all too easily because dissatisfied people usually fail to appreciate that the negative phenomena that they are witnessing are the result of powerful new processes that have a positive aim. These people do not always remember that without radical and successful reforms, their dissatisfaction will only increase even further, and that if there are no reforms there will be no economic results. It is enough to take a look at Ukraine.

Second, the political freedom that was born at the same time as the economic restructuring means, among other things, the elimination of the features that constituted a police state. However, this positive change, coupled with other positive changes such as increased economic freedom and an increase openness to the world, has also led to a negative change— an increase in certain categories of crime. This is not just a Polish phenomenon. It is also happening in every other post-socialist country, even in the seemingly law-abiding eastern part of Germany. This price that is being paid for the new freedom provides many people with sufficient reason to criticize the entire path of change.

Third, the new political freedom has led to a radical change in the conduct of the mass media. Before, journalists faced restraints and never divulged negative phenomena, whereas nowadays the free media are devoting much attention to these phenomena. But, because of this, many people feel that the negative phenomena in question, such as poverty, have only risen since the end of communism.

The significance of the free mass media is to be extolled, of course, but at the same time one must point out cases of extreme lack of professionalism and morality among the journalist profession. A prime example of this is the "Reporter's Case" program, in which Confederation of Independent Poland [KPN) agitators masqueraded as unbiased experts.

Fourth and last, the election result was also brought on by the new election code, which, rightly enough, favors the large parties. This new code was necessary to prevent another fragmented parliament like the last one, with another government consisting of seven parties.

In addition to the these four main factors, there are several subsidiary factors that have made the election result far less favorable for the reformist camp. Without these factors, the election result would have been different.

The first of these is the exceedingly aggressive and brutal election campaign waged by parties calling themselves right-wing (the KPN, the Center Accord, and the Movement for the Republic), but actually propagating extremely left-wing election programs calling for increased taxation, a curb on privatization, and more state intervention. This campaign was aimed straight at the reforms of the past few years and the parties that pursued these reforms.

The formerly ultra-liberal Union of Real Politics joined in this campaign. Its leader chose the Liberal-Democratic Congress [KLD] as the main target of attack. This did not go unnoticed by the Union of Labor, whose leader proceeded to describe the new economic system in Poland as an "imitation" one. One can say that these pseudo-right-wing parties actually did the work of the left-wing parties for them, because compared with these right-wing parties, the left-wing ones appeared as models of wisdom. As a result of this campaign, the pseudo-right-wing parties ruined their political position, improved that of the leftist parties, and weakened the entire political proreformist camp.

The second subsidiary factor that led to the election result was the debate of recent years on the subject of abortion and other topics concerning the personal lives of citizens and relations between the church and the state. Opinion polls suggest that a major part of society was opposed to any discussion on these topics. As a result, the leftist parties emerged in a stronger position, because they openly opposed these issues.

The last factor in this category is the disintegration of the political camp that had hitherto pursued the reforms. The election result has shown beyond a shadow of a doubt that the Democratic Union, the KLD, and other reformist groups made a fatal mistake by failing to enter into a coalition with one another.

The elections also have their positive aspects. This time, the Polish electorate voted against parties that extol hatred and political adventurism. In the 1990 presidential election, Tyminski's Party X won 20 percent of the vote. This time it only got 2 percent. The Movement for the Republic and the Center Accord also suffered defeat, and the KPN was banished to the sidelines of the political stage.

The 52-percent election turnout was considerably greater than the 43-percent of two years ago. This shows that democracy has rooted itself in Polish society. The increased election turnout is all the more remarkable because Polish voters were subjected to a much heavier bombardment of party noise than Western voters.

The new parliament will be much less fragmented. Thanks to this, it may function more efficiently, and its political responsibility will be more obvious.

Nevertheless, the new political reality also conceals great dangers. The election result is largely the consequence of a series of errors committed by the political camp that came to power in 1989. This series of errors was started by the disintegration of this camp in 1990. But at least this time we have had a fair and free election.

Any attempt to undermine the election result by nonparliamentary methods such as strikes and rallies is nothing other than a protest against democracy. No one has the right to do that, no matter how noble the values of the past that he is defending. In any case, the latest events in Poland show that the past is not the best indicator of how to behave toward the future. Also, people belonging to the old political order should be warned against returning to various levels of social life in an arrogant manner. That could cause a social conflagration.

Poland cannot afford to pursue the philosophy of "the worse it is, the better," in other words a strategy of making life difficult for the new authorities. The costs of such a strategy would be born by the ordinary citizen.

This does not mean one should calmly accept activity that destroys the work of the past few years and undermines Poland's already noticeable economic progress. The elections have not given a green light for such conduct.

There are certain steps which, if taken, would show that the new political order wants to push Poland off the path of rapid development.

The first such step would be the weakening of the zloty and an increase in budget expenditure, which would have to be financed by printing extra money. Poland must reduce its budget deficit, not increase it. Increasing the deficit, for whatever reason, would merely trap the country in debts, deprive enterprises of the credits they need, and boost inflation.

The second such step would be an attempt to weaken the position of the National Bank of Poland. Poland must have a strong national bank to bolster the zloty. The strengthening of national banks is a general trend in the world today. An attempt to eliminate the National Bank of Poland's independence would merely show that the people in power want access to the machines that print Poland's currency.

Ruining the zloty and weakening the National Bank of Poland's position would put a question mark over our agreement with the IMF and the World Bank, and consequently the billions of dollars of credits we have been offered to boost our development, as well as the reduction in our debts to the Paris Club.

The next step in this category would be a relaxation of the already slow pace of privatizing state enterprises. That would be a waste of the chance that was born in 1989, thanks to which Poland became a free country. It would also show that the country is incapable of learning from its own experience*s and those of others. Every country in the world, except for the bastions of orthodox communism, Cuba and North Korea, is privatizing its economy, for there is a universal conviction that a transfer of national resources to the private sector permits a better utilization thereof, and thus better serves the needs of society.

Finally, Poland's departure from the path of rapid development would be illustrated by a submission to pressure from various groups of producers to isolate Poland from world markets by means of protectionist barriers. That would mean a return to the situation before 1989 and a repetition of the negative experience of Third World countries at the very time when many of these countries have realized their mistakes and embarked upon a path of development that is open to the world. We must remember that if we bring about a situation where various producers find it easy to sell their products, even shoddy products, then life will be difficult for the consumers.

The election campaign is over, and with it the period of slogans about noble values and good economic management. Now is the time for political responsibility for the fortunes of Poles. Now is also the time to increase work for the defenders of the Polish reforms.

Drzycimski on West's 'Egotistical Stance'

LD0110120693 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 1105 GMT 1 Oct 93

[Text] Commenting on the news about the letter from Russian President Yeltsin to the leaders of Western states, President Walesa's press spokesman Andrzej Drzycimski has said:

[Begin Drzycimski recording] President Walesa has been saying, and not just today, that Western Europe has left us on our own, it has escaped, treating itself as the only Europe to have the right solutions for the entire continent. It has transpired that this is not so straightforward. We are also a part of Europe. The Holy Father once said that there are two lungs, the Western lung and the Eastern lung. We are the Eastern one, and without both lungs it is clear that the organism functions with great difficulty. We require that this organism works evenly. This is a process that is irreversible, because if we remain in this gray sphere, between the system of European security, the Western one,

and no system, where, on the other hand, there are events taking place behind our backs that are so dramatic that they may bring about various kinds of tensions which we constantly see. [sentence as heard]

The West is also at this moment a little surprised, taken aback, with this victory of the !eft, in Lithuania, in Poland, and with the situation in Russia. The West, ever more frequently realizes that it has left this part of Europe to its own devices, that this Europe has such enormous difficulties to overcome that if there is no cooperation, no joint action, if this egotistical stance that is represented in NATO, represented in the European Community, represented in various kinds of European gatherings, is not left behind, then the situation will be, what President Lech Walesa said in Strasbourg—we do not want fish, we want a fishing line. [end recording]

Officials React to Yeltsin Letter on NATO Expansion

LD0110125693 Warsaw Third Program Radio Network in Polish 1200 GMT 1 Oct 93

[Text] Aleksander Kwasniewski, one of the leaders of the Democratic Left Alliance [SLD], accused Russia today of making astonishing remarks concerning NATO membership for Eastern European states. Kwasniewski notes that Russian President Boris Yeltsin has changed his mind on this matter, because during his visit to Warsaw in August, he declared that he sees no obstacles to Poland joining the North Atlantic Alliance.

Speaking on this subject, the president's spokesman Andrzej Drzycimski stressed that Poland is a sovereign state and chooses its own alliances. The Belweder is to adopt its own stance on this matter after a close assessment of the Russian President [as heard].

On the other hand, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Grzegorz Dziemidowicz said that there is no official Polish stand on this matter, and that there cannot be one, since our country was not a recipient of Yeltsin's letter.

Let me recall that in the letter to the leaders of Britain, France, Germany and the United States, President Boris Yeltsin expresses his anxiety over plans for the expansion of NATO membership with former communist states.

Iliescu Expresses Views on Association With NATO

AU3009123593 Bucharest ADEVARUL in Romanian 27 Sep 93 pp 1, 8

[Interview with President Ion Iliescu, reported by D. Constantin, aboard the presidential plane upon return to Bucharest from the Slovak Republic, on 24 September: "We Learned It From the President..."]

[Text] *The first visit of a Romanian head of state to Bratislava, after the establishment of the Republic of Slovakia as a distinctive entity under the international law, facilitated an comprehensive dialogue on certain political, economic, and social aspects as well as issues of great interest for both countries. We will have other opportunities to look at the concrete results of the talks and accords that have already been reached or will be reached soon. Now, we report on the statements that President Iliescu made on the plane on return to Bucharest, in his regular dialogue with journalists.*

[ADEVARUL] How did you react to the fact that Romania, which through its diplomatic actions facilitated the Israel-PLO contacts, is ignored now that the historical accord between the two sides has been signed?

[Iliescu] It is not exactly that way. At one point certain situations put Romania in the role of organizing contacts, because it was the only country with ties on both sides. Romania therefore mediated such communications. As a matter of fact, Romania still enjoys certain privileges in its relations with both sides. And it is not accidental that al-Husayni (the head of the Palestinian team in the Israeli-Arab negotiations) came then (in February 1993) to Romania with this idea and a message that we subsequently circulated. However, they were seeking other channels as well, because it was not convenient for any of the sides involved to come to the East European region, which currently faces certain difficulties. They looked for a more neutral country, that is, a North European country. Thus, one should respect their choices, which were determined by circumstances.

[ADEVARUL] At one point, part of the Western world received part of East Europe cautiously, ignoring it or dismissing it. Do you believe that lately there has been a change in this discriminatory view?

[Iliescu] Not completely. This is also part of a process. We approached this subject in a much more open fashion, during the meetings I held in Crans Montana in June. I realize that the same ideological remnants that for scores of years dominated our continent's way of thinking and political life, are still working.

However, I have also noticed—and I mentioned it at that time—that these ideological remnants are still present in the mentality of many politicians, political circles, and even decisionmaking entities and Western mass media. This is reflected in the discriminatory way in which they approach various countries and the way in which they differentiate among them. These are complex processes and each country has its own problems. However, ultimately, this is a uniform and converging process. But even those difficulties that the West is currently facing will be overcome only by uniting the efforts of all European countries, to eliminate these mental, ideological, economic obstacles that can still be noticed. The economic obstacle is a new "iron curtain" that is much more serious and more difficult to overcome.

Commenting on the possibility that only some countries in East and Central Europe will be accepted in NATO, Mr. Iliescu said:

[Iliescu] It would be a great political mistake and it would have harmful consequences for the general stability on our continent. I stressed this in the message I conveyed to Mr. Manfred Woerner, a message I sent to other heads of states and governments in Europe as well. *(The editor has learned through unofficial channels that Ambassador Traian Chebeleu joined the Romanian delegation in Bratislava on his way back from Germany, where he was sent with a mission connected with this issue—editor's note.)* And I must also tell you that Mr. Woerner showed great understanding and completely agreed with us. If we wish to ensure stability and equal security for all countries in Europe, these issues can only be approached together. Either all countries should join NATO or none of them, and current cooperation with the nonmember countries should be maintained. In fact, I have noticed that this issue is approached very carefully by the NATO leadership and they are not in a hurry to take unilateral actions.

Melescanu Praises Country's Admission in CE

AU3009132593 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0947 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 30/9/1993—Romanian Foreign Minister Theodor Melescanu assesses that Romania's admission to the Council of Europe [CE] will help speeding up the process of democratization of the Romanian society and means a recognition of the efforts made so far on this line, also illustrating the importance of national consensus in attaining major targets of the country.

"I want to stress it that there surely does not exist a connection of causality between the democratic transformations in Romania and its admission to the Council of Europe", Melescanu said in a statement made in New York. "The problem of Romanian democratization is a matter of concern for the Romanian society first of all and, in the government program, it is one of the fundamental preoccupations of the government. But it is just as true that our admission to the Council of Europe can offer very important support and help speeding up this process".

"I consider this admission to the Council of Europe as a recognition of the efforts made by the Romanian society

on the path of basing the relationships among us upon fundamental democratic values.

"I believe this admission very clearly illustrates the strength given by consensus and concerted action on a national plane for the attainment of all fundamental targets of Romania, in foreign policy included," Teodor Melescanu added.

Vacaroiu Assesses Bilateral Economic Talks in Moscow

AU3009135993 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1321 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 30/9/1993—"I had talks with President Yeltsin for about half an hour, centered on economic bilateral," underlined Premier Vacaroiu in a statement for the press on board of the aircraft by which he returned home from his visit to Russia. President Yeltsin showed openness for the boosting of bilateral ties on various planes, added the Romanian premier.

Vacaroiu mentioned that aspects related to the basic political treaty between Russia and Romania were also tackled during his interview with President Yeltsin. "We have agreed to mobilize experts in the foreign ministries, who will have to exchange drafts for the start, and then find an elastic phrasing apt to show the willingness of both parties to conclude the treaty as soon as possible." Premier Vacaroiu was hopeful that the writing of the treaty could be rounded off in no more than 60 days from now, so that President Boris Yeltsin would be going to visit Romania at the start of the first quarter of 1994, at the latest.

Visit Important for Cooperation

AU3009213693 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1847 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 30/9/1993—Prime Minister Nicolae Vacaroiu said at radio Bucharest that his recent visit in Russia was very important for bilateral cooperation and trade.

Both President Boris Yeltsin and Premier Viktor Chernomyrdin committed to back the creation of a framework favouring the development of economic ties, and a start was made in this direction by six important agreements signed during the visit.

Premier Vacaroiu mentioned once again that he discussed with Russian President Yeltsin economic matters in the first place. They also exchanged views on the basic political agreement to be signed by the heads of the two states during a visit Boris Yeltsin is expected to make to Bucharest.

As for Romania's treasure carried to Russia for protection before the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917, Vacaroiu said openness was flawless. The parties agreed that experts in the two Ministries of Foreign Affairs supply archives and other data on the matter and a solution be sought.

Gypsy Leader Accuses Government of Bias

AU0110103493 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1710 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 30/9/1993—Gheorghe Raducanu, interim chairman of the Romanies' Federation of Romania, accused the government at a press conference on September 30 of an attitude showing complicity and intentional bias as regards the incidents in the village of Hadareni, Mures County, where two gyspies were lynched and one burned to death in retaliation for the stabbing to death of a Romanian ethnic. A mob comprised of Romanians and Hungarian nationals set 13 houses ablaze and destroyed another 25.

Raducanu said that these could no longer be interpreted as social conflicts, but as ethnic ones, which competent bodies settled to the benefit of the Romanians alone. "Given the situation, we have decided to call the attention of the Council of Europe to the fact that gypsies have no social protection in Romania and the Romanian Government avoids to approach things in an open manner and condemn racial and ethnic hatred, sometimes encouraged by order forces themselves."

PAC Leader Proposes Revision of Constitution

AU0110103893 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1645 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 30/9/1993—The Civic Alliance Party (PAC) considers that Romania has not completely won a clear status in the Council of Europe "as long as the transition to pluralism, democracy and market economy is far from being an accomplished fact, and as long as the judiciary is far from having gained real independence, while old communist structures are gradually being restored to political and economic decision making, and the living standard keeps degrading."

"The nine amendments added to the Parliamentary Assembly's admission recommendation are neither optional, nor unessential," PAC leader Nicolae Manolescu said, addressing the Democratic Convention of Romania (CDR), the Democratic Party (PD-FSN), to other parliamentary parties the urge to join PAC's proposal that the present Constitution of Romania be revised soon in compliance with the commitments Romania assumed once admitted to the Council of Europe.

Foreign Media Bulletin: Balkan Crisis 1 October
WA0110173393

The following is an overview of current FBIS reporting on events in the Balkans. It supplements other FBIS reporting and consists primarily of selected summaries of longer reports. For reference purposes, serial numbers of the longer reports are provided.

SUMMARY

UN extends UNPROFOR mandate 24 hours ... Bosnian Croats threaten to withdraw concessions ... Muslim stand-off in western Bosnia continues ... Croats in Zepce to proclaim "autonomy" on 4 October ... Serbian Renewal Party leader Draskovic says he will not back Serbian Radical Party head Seselj's motion of no confidence in Serbian government.

UN PROTECTION FORCES

UN EXTENDS UNPROFOR MANDATE 24 HOURS (TANJUG): UN Security Council extends UNPROFOR mandate in Croatia, which expired today, for 24 hours in order to grant members more time to work out disagreements on the text of a resolution that would extend the mandate for six months. (LD0110122893)

POLITICAL

CROATS THREATEN TO WITHDRAW CONCESSIONS (Sarajevo Radio): A day after Bosnian Serbs threatened to withdraw concessions that they had already made during peace talks, Bosnian Croat assembly warns that it will do the same if no agreement is reached by 15 October. (AU0110100193)

STAND-OFF CONTINUES IN MUSLIM ENCLAVE: According to TANJUG, Muslim demonstrators supporting autonomy proclamation in western Bosnia take over radio station from Bosnian Army. Zagreb Radio reports two Bosnian Army brigades and "increasingly large number" of individual soldiers have "placed themselves" under western Bosnian leader Abdic's "command." Sarajevo Radio calls protestors "hysterical crowd" that includes "war profiteers and smugglers," reports clashes between demonstrators and Bosnian Army troops. (LD3009154993, LD3009154793, LD3009235893)

CROATS IN ZEPCE DEMAND AUTONOMY (Zagreb Radio): Croats in Zepce, which is under the control of Bosnian Croat forces but would fall under jurisdiction of Muslim republic if Geneva peace plan is implemented, announce they will declare on 4 October their "autonomy," separation from any future Muslim republic. (LD0110002693)

DRASKOVIC REJECTS SESELJ MOTION OF NO CONFIDENCE (TANJUG): Serbian Renewal Party leader Draskovic announces he will not support Serbian Radical Party head Seselj's motion of no confidence in Serbian government, saying that although government "should be forced to fall," support for Seselj would amount to an "alliance with fascists." (LD3009212393)

Croats Threaten To Withdraw Concessions

AU0110100193 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 1 Oct 93

[Text] The session of the chamber of deputies of the so-called Croatian community of Herceg-Bosna ended early this morning. A decision has been passed that if the other two sides fail to embrace the peace plan by 15 October the representatives of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Croats will be ordered to:

Withdraw all territorial concessions.

Decline any debate whatsoever about anyone's protectorate over Mostar.

Decline any discussion concerning the access to the sea.

At the same time the supreme commander of the army of the so-called Croatian community of Herceg-Bosna, the government, defense minister, and General Staff, have been ordered to implement all necessary measures to defend the Croatian people and their rights.

[Word indistinct] of the joint Tudjman-Izetbegovic declaration of 14 September is being (?supported). The state organs have been ordered to fulfill the obligations stemming from this declaration.

A Law on Government has also been passed at the session according to which the Croatian Defense Council [HVO] is (?being transformed) into government, while the hitherto HVO President Jadranko Tomic has been made the prime minister of the self-proclaimed Croatian community of Herceg-Bosna.

Abdic Dubs Izetbegovic 'Dictator Unrivalled' in Balkans

LD0110005293 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2300 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Excerpt] Commenting on the decision reached by the rump Bosnia-Herzegovina presidency, that had relieved him of his duties in this state body, Fikret Abdic, in a statement to the Western Bosnian news agency, ZBIA, described the decision as unconstitutional. He also dubbed Izetbegovic "a dictator unrivalled in the stormy Balkans."

Abdic assessed that Izetbegovic's sole intention was to spread the flames of war to Western Bosnia and send another 200,000 Muslims, this time from Western Bosnia, to their death. [passage omitted]

Abdic Meets With Mediators

LD3009205293 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] Underlining the full gravity of the situation in the autonomous province of western Bosnia which culminated this evening with the deployment of 600 members of the [Bosnia-Herzegovina Army] 5th Corps' special forces against around 100,000 assembled citizens of Cazin, Fikret Abdic, the president of the autonomous province, today acquainted Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg, the cochairmen of the Geneva conference, with all the details pertaining to the universally expressed will of the people of western Bosnia and the violence committed against these people on instructions from Alija Izetbegovic.

Abdic says in his message that the people of western Bosnia want an immediate end to all war operations throughout Bosnia-Herzegovina, that they wish to see peace and a life worthy of human beings return to the territory of western Bosnia, and that they want to maintain good relations with all countries and nations in the world. In contrast to this, the centralist authorities in Sarajevo are hysterically insisting on the continuation of the war, fresh killings, and the final destruction of Bosnia-Herzegovina both as a state and as a constituent economic-territorial part of Europe. Such motives have inspired Izetbegovic to issue orders on the imposition of military rule in the newly proclaimed autonomous province of western Bosnia, on the introduction of complete censorship of the media, and the order on concrete military action against the unarmed civilian population in Cazin today and in Pecigrad and the village of Skokovi yesterday.

Army Appeals to Demonstrators

LD3009235893 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Report from correspondent Mirza Sadikovic in Bosnian Krajina]

[Text] The people have set off from Velika Kladusa toward Cazin in an organized and aggressive manner against their own army which once again demonstrated mature behavior, peacefully accepting the (?strange) demonstration of power of [word indistinct] crowd in which one can recognize war profiteers and smugglers. According to the well-rehearsed scenario the first ranks included women with children. In Cazin they allegedly liberated the radio station and—to give you the best illustration of autonomist freedom—the (?radio station) is surrounded by about 10 [words indistinct].

In Velika Kladusa they forced their way into the commands of the 521st hill and 527th [word indistinct] brigades kidnapping the commander of the 527th brigade and expelling all command members loyal to the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army. (?In the same way) they attempted to [words indistinct] but were met with strong resistance on the part of the (?503rd) hill brigade. At the time of this report they surrounded the commands of the 504th and 517th brigades. It is obvious that the autonomists, initiators of the coup, wanted to cause bloodshed at all costs but their attempt failed owing to [word indistinct] response by members of the 5th Corps. Everything seemed set for a spectacle—foreign reporters were brought, especially the ones from HTV [Croatian TV]. They were all surprised when they were told that the

Fifth Corps was allegedly the aggressor against democracy [word indistinct], but they realized that this was nothing but a hysterical crowd which dubbed its own army as gypsies. Members of the 5th Corps units, unarmed, addressed the demonstrators, among whom were mostly mothers and children, in the name of 760 fallen members of this corps, over 120 missing, 3,000 still bearing the consequences from the front lines and in the name of over 500 small children who will never see their fathers again. They addressed them with the following message: Before you decide to open fire at us remember that in the past 18 months we defended [word indistinct] lives of your children. We only knew of one enemy: The [enemy] was and has remained on the other side. We put up with insults quietly and with dignity and you told us we were Mojahedin, wearers of earrings [mindjusari], fundamentalists. You have spread lies that we made an agreement with chetniks to attack [word indistinct] and Gradina. As if this was not enough you started to insult us openly and individually. The commander of the 5th Corps was made into an insignificant captain while a chetnik officer was made into an honorable veteran. You said all this, gentlemen, and you had no shame. You recommended us for psychiatric observation, proclaimed us aggressors against our own people. According to you the 5th Corps is not fit to defend these people. You have spared us no words from your arsenal of insults. People, if your own army is in your way [words indistinct] line us up, spit on us, disarm us. It will be your own will and decision because we are part of the people. You have created us in the most difficult times for the biological survival of Muslims and other people in this area. We are not paying tribute to all the victims of this war [words indistinct]. Do not force us to accept false local patriotism. We are fighting for our own people and for all the citizens loyal to Bosnia-Herzegovina. Before you decide to open fire at us be aware of the fact that you will be destroying your own freedom forever and that you will never have your own state.

After this members of the 5th Corps peacefully returned to Bihac.

Finally, let us just say that the defenders' positions in the zone under the responsibility of the 5th Corps are [words indistinct]. While we are sending this report [words indistinct] outside the command of the 517th brigade. The information service of the 5th Corps of Bosnia-Herzegovina Army.

Interior Ministry Issues Statement

AU3009221293 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Bosnia-Herzegovina has been following with special attention and concern the latest events taking place in Bihac while the Bosnia-Herzegovina authorities are making efforts with a view to ending the war drama in our country.

This Ministry has, on several occasions, pointed out the extremely complex situation in the Bihac region to the public, stressing the role and activities of the group of managers [rukovodni radnik] rallied around Irfan Saracevic, a group that has been appointed to posts in the Bihac Security Service Center in an illegal and unlawful way.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina calls on all active and reserve workers of the Bihac Security Service Center, both those in the Headquarters and those in the police stations acting within this center, to responsibly stand at the side of the legally appointed leadership of the Bihac Security Service Center. At the moment, members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs can express their loyalty to the state of Bosnia-Herzegovina and their patriotism only through a decisive and professional engagement on the jobs of protecting the security of citizens and their property, as well as through a self-sacrificing activity together with the fighters of the 5th Corps of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina in defending the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, it is said in the announcement of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Radio Station Taken Over

LD3009154993 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1338 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] Petrovac, 30 Sep (TANJUG)—The command of the 5th Corps of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army has announced that it "has reliable information" that Fikret Abdic is rallying the employees in Agrokomerc [Abdic's food processing industrial complex] to go to Bihac, cause unrest and incidents, take control of the media, topple the authorities, and attack the command of the Muslim army's 5th Corps, Radio Cazin has reported.

This report was confirmed at noon today by Muslim Radio Bihac. The radio says that workers and citizens are gathering in Bihac, and that they were addressed by Mayor Nenad Ibrahimpasic, who asked them to return to their homes to avoid conflicts.

The same source says that people were addressed by Ramiz Drekovic, 5th Corps commander, who condemned the behavior of the citizens and workers in front of the command of the 521st and 527th Brigades of the Muslim army in Velika Kladusa. He called on the Agrocomerc employees, who have set off toward Cazin and Bihac, to return and disperse, and to solve misunderstandings by peaceful means.

Shortly after 1300, radio Cazin "was liberated" by workers and people. The radio has announced that the first guests in the "liberated" studio were the newly elected leaders of the autonomous province of western Bosnia. The same radio says that workers have set off toward Bihac.

Two Brigades Join Abdic

LD3009154793 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] Following large-scale protests staged by the citizens of Bosanska Krupa, Cazin, Bihac, and Velika Kladusa against Izetbegovic's military dictatorship and his order to turn guns on the Muslim population, and following the proclamation by Fikret Abdic, president of the autonomous province of western Bosnia, addressed to commanders and all members of the armed forces and police, the entire 521st Brigade, and the largest 527th Brigade of the 5th Corps of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army have decided to stop obeying the orders of their commander, Ramiz Drekovic, and have placed themselves under the command of Fikret Abdic, supreme commander of all armed forces of the autonomous province of western Bosnia. Military policemen from Velika Kladusa and the batallion under Hamdija Mesic's command have followed suit. Increasingly large numbers of 5th Corps soldiers are individually leaving military bases and joining the legal authorities of the autonomous province of western Bosnia.

Some Brigades Loyal to Army

AU0110110293 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 1 Oct 93

[Report by Mirza Sadikovic]

[Text] After yesterday's and last night's gathering of the workers of Agrokomerc from Velika Kladusa in Cazin town center, [words indistinct] the 503rd Hill Brigade, and the 504th and 517th Light Brigades [words indistinct] and problems.

The commands of these three brigades adamantly rejected the demand to subordinate themselves to the command of the so-called autonomous region of western Bosnia. The soldiers and officers of these as well as other brigades and units are performing their regular duties.

Velika Kladusa 521th and 527th Brigades are reporting the introduction of [words indistinct] their officers and soldiers who had expressed loyalty to the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army. The newly appointed command of the 527th Light Brigade has informed the corps command that it is again subordinating itself to it.

The employees at Radio Cazin also expressed their protest. They are dissatisfied with yesterday's [word indistinct] toward them by the representatives of the government of the so-called autonomous region of western Bosnia [passage indistinct] will be carried out by the communal assemblies that are their founders. This was Mirza Sadikovic reporting for Bosnia-Herzegovina Radio and Television.

Rallies Being Held

LD3009134693 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] Alija Izetbegovic's only goal is to cause war in Western Bosnia and to condemn another 200,000 Muslims to death, but this time from our ranks. This was stated by Fikret Abdic in response to the decision in Sarajevo to relieve him of his duty as member of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency.

The ZBIA [Western Bosnian] news agency reports that this decision has caused large-scale protests among the citizens of Bihac, Cazin, Bosanska Krupa, and Velika Kladusa. They see the decision as Alija Izetbegovic's terrorist act against Abdic, who gained 300,000 more votes than Izetbegovic at the latest multiparty elections. Abdic said the decision to recall him is unconstitutional, and described Izetbegovic as the unseen dictator in these regions. By this act Izetbegovic has exposed how much he cares for Western Bosnia, Abdic stresses.

As we reported earlier, a large-scale rally is being held in the center of Velika Kladusa in support of the autonomous province of western Bosnia, its president, Fikret Abdic, and legally elected bodies of authority. At the same time, the people are protesting against the military dictatorship and self-will of Alija Izetbegovic and Ramiz Drekovic. Around 20,000 citizens have set off toward Cazin and are joining the assembled people. The ZBIA news agency reports that the citizens of Velika Kladusa, assembled in the center of the town, have been joined by many soldiers who are taking part in the protest meeting along with their people. Slogans like, We won't give you up, Babo, and we've elected you, Babo, are being shouted. The people have told Izetbegovic that he has betrayed the Muslims of Krajina.

Top Officials Meet Deputies

AU3009211993 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] President Alija Izetbegovic, Presidency Member Ejup Ganic, Army General Staff Commander Rasim Delic, and Foreign Minister Haris Silajdzic received a group of deputies and other political activists from Bosnian Krajina at the Presidency of Bosnia-Herzegovina building today. They talked about yesterday's decisions by the assembly and the situation in Bosnian Krajina, it is said in the public announcement issued by the Information Service of the Presidency of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The act of creating the so-called autonomous province of western Bosnia was assessed as an act of secession from Bosnia-Herzegovina and an attempt to creat a new constitutive unit in the future union of republics. The unified stance of all the people present is that the people of the Bosnian Krajina does not support any form of secession from the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and that this kind of political activity is weakening our position in international relations and in the Geneva

peace process and that the possible tension may considerably reduce our defense capability. Bosnia-Herzegovina is a victim of a fascist aggression and it must not allow itself to waste precious defense forces on calming down tensions of that kind.

It was assessed that the manipulation with the media with a view to promoting such ideas must stop. The Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina will act [word indistinct] with a view to having all disagreements of this kind be solved as painlessly and quickly as possible and with a view to directing all its energy against the enemy. Further divisions within Bosnia-Herzegovina and its final breakup are in fact the enemy's aim, it is said at the end of the public announcement issued by the Information Service of the Presidency of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

HVO Commander Demands Autonomy for Zepce

LD3009192193 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] The status of the Croat enclave of Zepce will be on the agenda of the chamber of deputies of the Herceg-Bosna assembly. Ivo Lozancic, commander of the Croatian Defense Council's [HVO] 111th Zepce Brigade, made this statement for Zdenko Vranjes:

[Begin Lozancic recording] We must work on the autonomy of the Zepce enclave. This is the area mainly inhabited by Croats who have been living here for a long time. It consists of the Zepce municipality, and parts of the Zavidovici and Maglaj municipalities— which are dependent on one another and which were separated into three municipalities by the former regime. A population of 35,000 Croats—in normal times, when life was normal in these areas—were organized in 10 Catholic bishoprics. Our people worked with their bare hands and by the sweat of their brow to survive in these areas regardless of all the events that have taken place here. We shall leave the issue of our autonomy and our status in the future union of Bosnia-Herzegovina to our republican leadership and the Croatian public in general to resolve.

Zepce To Proclaim Autonomy

LD0110002693 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2300 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Report by Zdenko Vranjes]

[Text] In the continuation of the negotiations on Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Croatian side should act in accordance with the conclusions of the previous assembly session, it should accept the peace plan if and when the other two sides accept it, said Mate Boban this evening while speaking about the negotiations on the future set-up of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Boban stressed that the Muslim conditional acceptance of the peace plan was in actual fact its rejection and the Muslim leadership's committment to a war which, in all likelihood, will again be aimed against the Croats and their territories. He therefore urged the assembly to proclaim a total mobilization of all resources for the defense of Croatian territories in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

On the basis of this proposal, the assembly's home and foreign policy and national security board has proposed to the assembly to conclude that, in case the other two sides do not accept the Geneva peace package by 15 October, the Croatian side should withdraw all territorial concessions, reject any discussion on placing Mostar under a protectorate, reject all negotiations on anybody's outlet to the sea, and propose to the government of the Croat republic of Herceg-Bosna to proceed with activities necessary for the defense of the Croatian nation and its rights.

Besides upholding these conclusions, the deputy from [the Croat-controlled central Bosnian town of] Zepce said in the debate still under way that the Croatian people from the Zepce area will proclaim their autonomy on 4 or 5 October. He urged the other Croatian enclaves that will remain outside the Croat republic of Herceg-Bosna to do the same.

Muslim Army Continues Attacks on Zepce

LD0110105393 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 1 Oct 93

[Text] Since 0300 this morning, the Muslim Army has been launching fierce attacks on Zepce. Throughout last night, Muslim forces provoked the defenders of Zepce by opening infantry arms and antiaircraft machine-gun fire. This morning, they launched an all-out attack on all lines of separation from the directions of Zenica, Kakanj, Zavidovici, Maglaj, and Tesanj. The fighting, in which the Muslim Army is suffering huge losses, is still in progress. Despite the losses, the Muslim Army has not given up on attempts to break through the defense lines toward Zepce. The defenders of the town are determined to stop the Muslim aggression. The residents of Zepce are in their shelters because the town districts are being shelled.

Late last night and early this morning, the Muslim Army launched fierce attacks on the positions of the HVO's [Croatian Defense Council] Vitez brigade in the villages of Krcevine and Lazine. The defenders repelled the attacks, inflicting huge losses upon the Muslim army. The morning has been mainly quiet, we have learned from the command of the HVO's Vitez brigade.

Serbs Killed in Attack in Western Bosnia

LD3009134593 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1016 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Excerpt] Banja Luka, 30 Sep (TANJUG)—The information service of the [Bosnian Serb] First Krajina Corps announced this morning that Muslim forces launched an attack in the Suva Medja area west of Novi Grad, on the

border between the autonomous province of western Bosnia and the republic of Srpska.

Two members of the republic of Srpska army were killed and several were wounded in the attack. The attack is linked with Alija Izetbegovic's order to introduce military rule in the Cazin Krajina, because it is believed that the attack is calculated to cause political damage to Fikret Abdic [president of the autonomous province of western Bosnia] during the process of gaining independence for the province of western Bosnia. [passage omitted]

Sarajevo Radio Reports Continued Fighting

AU3009121493

[Editorial Report] Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian at 1100 GMT on 30 September carries in its regular 17-minute newscast the following reports updating the fighting in the republic.

The 3d Corps Press Center reports that "the extremists of the Croatian Defense Council [HVO] are continuing their attacks in the region of Vitez, [words indistinct]. On other fronts in the 3d Corps zone of responsibility no intense enemy combat activity has been registered. Yesterday, HVO forces on the Vitez front repeatedly attacked our units' positions. After a Croatian Army helicopter flew over the region of (?Maloumosunja), probably delivering more shells, the enemy launched a more intense artillery attack against Stoloviste and (?Potkovica), using 105 mm and 122 mm howitzers to shell civilian targets. Immediately following this, several shells landed on Zenica, where the general alert was sounded sometime after 1500. On the Travnik front, the Serbian aggressor used a [words indistinct] to shell our positions. In Visoko, Ilijas, and Breza, there were Serbo-Montenegrin aggressor's small arms provocations in the regions of Kopaci, (?Kula Manjez), and Tutnjevac."

A correspondent from the Seven-South Operative Group Information Center, reporting on an extremely poor line, says that "the free territories of Tesanj, Maglaj, Doboj, and Teslic were targeted by fierce artillery attacks by the Serbian aggressor. He also attempted several infantry breakthroughs. The enemy was particularly active along the demarcation lines in Novi Seher, in the region of Borik, (?Sunja), (?Cerova) Ravan, and Crni Vrh." He adds further on that "in the evening the artillery attacks spread toward the Tesanj villages of Miljanovci, Kalosevic, and (?Suje)."

Atif Agic reports from Gornji Vakuf that "HVO and Croatian Army forces are not holding back from completely destroying the city center of Gornji Vakuf. This morning, at 0950 the HVO and Croatian Army criminals took up their combat positions and began shelling the city [words indistinct] that are still standing. At the access point to Gornji Vakuf, more precisely behind (?Junak Baba), Croatian Army tanks are pounding the part of the town called Magla."

The correspondent from Tuzla, Enes Osmancevic, reports that "this is another quiet morning for Tuzla's civilian population." "However," adds Osmancevic, "small arms provocations are frequent. Our defenders are coming under sporadic mortar attacks by the chetniks, particularly on the Majevica and Banovici fronts." He goes on to say that the chetniks did not target the defense lines overnight, but "they did fight against one another. In the chetnik stronghold of Sizje, at the foot of Mt. Ozren, things were very turbulent. Our scouts report hours of fierce barrages in Sizje and its vicinity." He says that it seems that this is a showdown between "local and imported [uvezeni] chetniks. We have no other details, except that the echo of the already forgotten Banja Luka events is strongly reverberating on Mt. Ozren."

Boban: Muslims Planning Continuation of Offensive

LD3009185593 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Excerpts] A session of the chamber of deputies of the assembly of the Croat republic of Herceg-Bosna is expected to start in Neum.

[Correspondent Zdenko Vranjes] The session of the Herceg-Bosna assembly's chamber of deputies is about to start any minute now [passage omitted]

Mate Boban, president of the Croat republic of Herceg-Bosna, is expected to address the deputies at the beginning of the session.

At a news conference today Mate Boban said that he agrees with numerous other statements assessing yesterday's decision by the Muslim assembly in Sarajevo as a rejection of the peace plan. Boban added that several assertions by Muslim Army leaders indicate a continuation of the Muslim offensive. Such indications have also come from central Bosnia. In a letter addressed to the chamber of deputies, representatives of the Croatian people in central Bosnia warned of information they have received whereby the Muslim army leadership gave guarantees to its officers that they would need less time to take control of Croatian areas. The Muslim army is carrying out detailed preparations for a new offensive, we read in the letter, in which the Croatian representatives also called on the chamber of deputies to adopt a declaration clearly pointing out the other aggessor on Croatian soil, who could not identify himself with the entire Muslim nation but only with its extremist fundamentalist wing.

The latest reports from the front say that the Muslim army has renewed infantry attacks on the village of Budisici near Novi Travnik. At the same time heavy fighting is in progress in the (Rano Rostovo) area, near Novi Travnik, between Muslim and Serbian forces. The Muslim army renewed attacks on the villages of Bobasi and Krcevi near Vitez, using poisonous gases, HVO [Croatian Defense Council] general staff reported.

Herzegovina has been relatively quiet.

Serbian Assembly Contines Closed Session

AU3009210293 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Report by Branislav Bozic from Banja Luka]

[Text] The assembly of the republic of Srpska continued its work in Banja Luka today. Branislav Bozic reports:

[Bozic] Today's session is again closed to the public. Internal policies are the main topic. As we have learned, reports were submitted by the civilian and military security services, the financial police, judicial organs, and others.

The prevailing view is that the war offered fertile ground for crime and profiteering, and that this must be checked to ensure some kind of normal business activity and embark on the internal development of the state. The Main Committee of the ruling Serbian Democratic Party is asking the parliament to replace or significantly reshuffle the government.

According to a statement by Dr. Vojislav Maksimovic, head of the deputy caucus, the deputies are not satisfied with the report on the scandal involving [Volkswagen] Golf cars, and are demanding detailed information on it. All in all, despite the fact that correspondents did not have access to the assembly hall, one could learn in the assembly premises that the session would continue tomorrow.

So far, not much progress has been made from the fairly general diagnosis and a similar therapy, namely that there is chaos and mess, and that they should be tackled.

Karadzic Denies Involvement of Party in 'Putsch'

AU3009214593 Belgrade RTB Television Network in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] Vojislav Seselj, president of the Serbian Radical Party, has stated on several occasions that the Socialist Party of Serbia allegedly organized unrests in Banja Luka in order to overthrow Karadzic and the leadership of the republic of Srpska.

Radovan Karadzic, president of the republic of Srpska, has denied this in a statement for Belgrade Television:

[Begin Karadzic recording] Many speculations were being circulated that the League of Communists-Movement for Yugoslavia was behind this putsch. I also heard rumors that some socialists, and not the Socialist Party, were behind it.

We are analyzing the situation very carefully. So far, we do not have any argument or proof to accuse with certainty any organized party from Belgrade or Serbia. I personally do not believe that anyone in Serbia wants to destabilize the republic of Srpska at a time when it is being established. [end recording]

Electricity, Water Supplies Improve in Sarajevo

AU0110084093 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 1 Oct 93

[Text] Some of the breakdowns on the high voltage electricity grid were dealt with in the course of yesterday, which allowed Jablanica hydroelectric power station to be reconnected to the system. The Zenica-Busovaca transmission line has also been made operational, thereby improving the electricity supply in central Bosnia and Sarajevo.

Currently available capacities are allowing 20 to 25 megawatts of electricity to be supplied to Sarajevo. Electricity is being distributed to priority consumers and also to the general public in accordance with the shortage plan.

The Bacevo spring has also received sufficient electricity for its pumps to operate. Since the repairs of some other breakdowns on the transmission network are currently under way, occasional interruptions in the supply of electricity are expected, the Public Liaison Service of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Electricity Generating Board reports.

Serb Herzegovina Leader on Agreement With Croats

93BA1491D Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Sep 93 p 3

[Article by P.J.: "Bozidar Vucurevic, President of the Federal Committee of Trebinje, on the Agreement With the Croats: Ravno Ceded to Herceg-Bosna"]

[Text] *Are the Isthmus and Konavli drawn on new maps? We have an agreement with the Croats on ceding part of the Trebinje territory in the hinterland of Dubrovnik for access by the RS [Republic of Serbia] to the sea. Whether this will be at Neum or along the Montenegrin border—has not yet been specified.*

"Even before the war, only three Serbian families (Bakotic, Kralj, and Salata—editor's note) lived in Ravno; the Croats have remained. Thus, we have reached a gentleman's agreement with the Croats according to which Ravno belongs to Herceg-Bosna," says Bozidar Vucurevic, president of the SO [Federal Committee] of Trebinje, to the question of what will be the final fate of this Croatian village in Trebinje district.

Vucurevic says that Croatian radio reported on the previous evening that a foundation stone was laid in Ravno on 8 September, the Holy Mother holiday, for the future district building; this settlement was thereby practically proclaimed Herceg-Bosna territory, although it is located in Trebinje district territory.

The Trebinje president could say nothing more specific about whether experts—cartographers—are working in Igal these days; they are perhaps preparing new maps about the return of the Isthmus and the outlet of the

Republic of Serbia to the sea. BORBA has been writing about this in recent days. "If they are working, then they would be doing so without authorization," says Vucurevic, and adds that they have an agreement with the Croats on ceding part of Trebinje territory in the hinterland of Dubrovnik for access by the RS to the sea. Whether this will be at Neum, or along the Montenegrin border, or the border between the FRY and the Isthmus, says Vucurevic, has not yet been specified, but it is much more likely to be along the Montenegrin border. With an outlet for the RS to the sea at Neum, the state territory of the Republic of Croatia would be cut, so Vucurevic says that the RS's access to the sea would not be in the vicinity of Cavtat, but that the border would go funnel-shaped toward Popovici; this, again, means that the line of the access would go toward the airport in Cilipi.

UNHCR Accuses Serbian 'Thugs' of 'Systematic Terrorism'

AU0110133493 Paris AFP in English 1322 GMT 1 Oct 93

[Text] Geneva, Oct 1 (AFP)—Armed groups of Serbs are terrorising the Croat and Moslem minorities in the western Bosnian region of Banja Luka, a UN High Commissioner for Refugees said Friday [1 October].

Ron Redmond said the UN body had reports of "continuing terrorist tactics against ethnic minorities, primairily Moslems."

He added that "normally this systematic terrorism is carried out by cain uniform, travelling into Moslem areas usually at night but not always."

Redmond added that Serb soldiers were systematically blocking the passage of humanitarian convoys from Banja Luka to the Moslem enclaves of Maglaj and Tesanj, despite permission given in August by Serb military leader Ratko Mladic.

Redmond said that although some aid has been parachuted down into these enclaves, the situation there, as reported by radio hams, is believed to be horrendous, with hospitals lacking anaesthetics and medicines.

Redmond said the ethnic cleansing methods had included the rape of two 65-year-old women, the brutal beating of an imam, the arrest of mufti Ibrahim Halilovic, who was later released under UNHCR pressure but is still hospitalised, the torture of elderly people and the detention of the local chairman of the Moslem party SDA Muharem Krzic between September 11 and 22.

The Banja Luka authorities deny involvement in this campaign of terror and blame uncontrollable outside extremists," Redmond said.

Tudjman Makes Statement on Return From New York

LD3009133493 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Excerpts] President Franjo Tudjman returned from his several-day long visit to the United Nations at 1000 this morning. [passage omitted] He made a brief statement for journalists, commenting on his visit to New York.

[Begin Tudjman recording] I reiterated Croatia's stands concerning UNPROFOR [UN Protection Forces], not only in my speech to the UN General Assembly, but also in talks in the Security Council and in numerous talks with the UN secretary General and all his deputies and assistants, and in bilateral talks with many statesmen. I can say in this connection that everyone we talked with showed understanding for Croatia's stands. Of course, not everyone held the same opinion about our demand to cancel UNPROFOR's mandate unless the mandate is altered.

Many people tried to convince us that, due to the overall conditions, especially because of the unresolved situation in Bosnia, UNPROFOR should stay in order to find a solution as soon as possible. However, it should be stressed that everyone, absolutely all foreign statesmen, stressed that they fully support Croatia's territorial integrity, and that they believ that the UN protected areas [UNPA] should be solved within the borders of sovereign Croatia.

We reached a certain agreement at the meetings I have mentioned that Croatia could accept a temporary extension of UNPROFOR's mandate if the Security Council adopts a new resolution guaranteeing the full implementation of all the resolutions adopted so far—which would mean the establishing of full sovereignty [over the UNPA] in a peaceful way. However, we also put forward the demand—as we have in all our documents—that the sanctions against Yugoslavia, that is, Serbia and Montenegro, cannot be lifted until their involvement in the aggression against Croatia stops, until the UNPAs in Croatia is solved.

This demand met with the strongest resistance on the part of representatives of some countries—only a few countries, but quite influential ones. Most countries showed understanding for our stance.

I stressed that Croatia's public—the entire Croatian public, not only the refugees, but the Croatian nation as a whole—as well as the Government and the Croatian Parliament, are unanimous in demanding that UNPROFOR's mandate can no longer be extended on its current inefficient basis. Of course, we understand the concern of the international community and the UN [United Nations] that if UNPROFOR suddenly leaves the situation might deteriorate, including the situation in Bosnia, but we did not retrreat from our stands.

The first drafts of a Security Council resolution were made yesterday, and discussions on the resolution will continue today. Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Granic, and our UN Ambassador Mario Nobilo, have remained in the United Nations, in order to consistently represent our stands. We will see what happens today. It is important for us that the new resolution should contain the obligation on the part of the Security Council to implement all resolutions, which means—you know what that means—and also that it should specify in some form that the sanctions against Yugoslavia—Serbia and Montenegro—will not be lifted as long as the aggression goes on, as long as the problem of the UNPAs in Croatia is unresolved.

Overall, we can be satisfied with the general atmosphere in the UN and the Security Council following Croatia's demands. No one is questioning the reasons behind our demands and our justification. However, there are also various views regarding the consequences of such moves. In addition to what I have said, I also met with a number of statesmen. We agreed with some of them to establish diplomatic relations, for example with the presidents of Latvia and Lithuania, and with Tajikistan. We also adopted some other international moves. I delivered a lecture at the UN Council for International Relations, which is a group of distinguished international experts in world relations, world politics.

I also met Croatian emigres. There I heard very touching statements and witnessed how our emigres have managed on their own to build Croatia's Embassy in Washington. As they said, they wanted to make it one of the most beautiful embassies in the capital of the main world power. This was done at their own initiative and with so much love that some people were not only contributing financially but they themselves were building it. This proves that the Croatian diaspora tend to support not only their own state, but in a sense we have not made use of everything there is among this diaspora; there is their willingnes to help their homeland. Many of them asked at this meeting why Croatia, while being at war, has not issued war bonds as many countries do, something they would have taken part in, and not only emigres, something that might have probably helped. There were such similar initiatives. All in all there three days were very tiresome. However, I hope it has been very beneficial, too.

Researcher Claims 14,000 Serb Civilians Killed

LD2909115493 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1111 GMT 29 Sep 93

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 29 (TANJUG)—According to rough estimates, 14,000 civilian Serbs have been killed in the former Yugoslav Republic of Croatia during the 1991 secession war, said Vojin Dabic, the director of the research centre of the All-Serb Convention.

There are practically no Serbs left in Croatia as 'it has carried out the ethnic cleansing' of entire settlements, Dabic told a press conference.

A document issued by the Convention's research centre on the existence of mass Serb graves in western Slavonija, from where over 30,000 Serbs have been either killed or expelled, has been published as an official U.N. document, Dabic said.

During attacks on Gospic, southern Croatia, in late 1991, 134 Serb civilians have been killed, 425 registered as missing with many indications that they had been thrown into pits, Dabic said.

According to UNPROFOR information, in Divoselo, Serb village currently within the Republic of Serb Krajina (RSK), the Croatian army in late September this year killed 72 Serbs, mainly civilians. In the same village, at the beginning of the war, eight villagers were massacred.

RSK was proclaimed by the local Serbs within the administrative borders of Croatia in response to its forcefull secession from the Yugoslav Federation and the attempt of the authorities to reduce the Serbs to the status of a national minority. In March last year, RSK was proclaimed a U.N. Protected Area (UNPA) but Croatia has carried out three agressions since then.

The January-1993 agression left some 1,000 people dead, of whom over 800 civilians, while over 10,000 were forced to flee their homes.

A documentary film, shown at the press conference, about the atrocities committed by the Croatian army, depicts the butchered bodies of elderly people, women, children, burnt bodies, torched homes in Serb villages which have turned into real ghost towns after the advent of the Croatian army.

In Miljevacki Plato, close to Drnis, 47 bodies, of whom 27 civilians were uncovered on January 26, and in Ravni Kotari, close to Benkovac, there were 333 killed, most of them civilians.

In Mirilovic Polje, near Drnis, following the September 6 Croatian attack, the massacred bodies of seven elderly persons were found, of whom three had been set on fire.

'The atrocities committed in the region of Lika, UNPA sector south, prove that Croatia is applying the 'burnt ground' tactic, similar to that seen in Vietnam,' the chairman of the RSK War Crimes Committee, Mile Dakic, told journalists.

'In the villages there was no trace any kind of life, either human or animal. The destruction is complete and intentional,' Dakic cited UNPROFOR commander for former Yugoslavia, French General Jean Cot.

The latest crimes by the Croatian army against the Serb population are a continuation of the policy applied by the Croatian fascists, the Ustashi, during World War Two, Dakic said and added that today Gospic is a ghost town, a town of horror similar to that after the genocide against the Serbs in the so-called Independent State of Croatia (NDH, quisling state created under the auspices of nazi Germany).

The journalists saw a map made in the United States in 1943 which shows that by the end of that year, the Ustashi killed 600,000 Serbs. About 60,000 Serbs were thrown into the Saranova pit, on Mt. Velebit, with 64 of them orthodox priests.

'The atrocities prove that the Croats do not want to live alongside the Serbs, because if did they would not kill innocent civilians nor torch to the ground their homes and villages,' Dakic said.

Talks With Italy Viewed As 'Important Step Forward'

AU3009161293 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1430 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] Slovene diplomatic circles assess the Slovene-Italian interstate negotiations in Rome last week as an important step forward in strengthening relations with our western neighbor. Both sides debated various concrete issues that are very important for the promotion of cooperation between the states. In the talks, the Slovene side stressed the European dimension of relations with Italy, while the Italian side has promised support for Slovenia in drawing nearer to the European Community.

In Rome, the Slovene side also raised the issue of the Gorizia and Trieste border agreements, which are losing their purpose, and drew attention to the issue of employment in the border strip.

The reduction in the export of Slovene goods to Italy by 20 percent and the increase of imports from Italy by 32 percent will prove to be a great problem for Slovenia.

Slovene Prime Minister Dr. Janez Drnovsek is expected to travel to Rome at the beginning of November. He is expected to sign an agreement on the protection of investments, the abolition of double taxation, and railroad transportation.

Christian Democrats Decline To Form New Coalition

AU3009161093 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1430 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] The leadership of the Christian Democrats today replied to the initiative by the Slovene Peoples' Party on the possibilities of the formation of a new program coalition and the integration of the Peoples' Party into the European Democratic Union. Edvard Stanic, secretary general of the Slovene Christian Democratic Party, among other things, stated that his party does not intend to leave the present coalition and that, by merely discussing the formation of a coalition of akin parties, it would breach the present coalition agreement.

Regarding this, the secretariat of the Slovene Peoples' Party has announced that all other parties with whom they have held talks supported, in principle, the initiative of this party for the formation of a strong coalition. The parties would be coordinated at the elections and would strive to form a cabinet that would be capable of resolving pressing economic and social questions in our country.

Violation of UN Resolution Confirmed

93BA1494A Belgrade VREME in Serbo-Croatian 13 Sep 93 pp 34-35

[Article by Svetlana Vasovic-Mekina: "Washing the Dirty Laundry"]

[Text] The documents and depositions being made public these days by the Slovene media are demonstrating ever more clearly the real background of the scandal related to the Slovene buying and selling of arms to Bosnia and Herzegovina and to Croatia. Even those at the highest level have now admitted, under the weight of the evidence and mutual accusations, that even the leaders of the Slovene Government knew about the "aid" in arms delivered to those two belligerents in the Yugoslav conflict.

For example, Milan Kucan confirmed on the program "5 PM Studio" of Radio Slovenia that the Slovene Presidency and Defense Council made a decision at one time that the arms left in Slovenia after withdrawal of the JNA [Yugoslav People's Army] would be relinquished to Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as to Croatia, because "the defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia is Slovenia's best defense." However, Defense Minister Janez Jansa does not agree with the president and says that the decision on that was the work of the government, not the Presidency, thereby giving every indication to suggest that the entire operation was actually carried out by the Slovene leadership. Consistent with the resolutions of the Defense Council, those shipments of arms were supposed to be such as not to threaten Slovenia's security; above all, Slovenia was to make a gift of a portion of the arsenal it did not need to Croatia, which had been attacked, and to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Resolutions are one thing, and practice, it turned out, was something quite different. For instance, MLADINA has published a decisive and original document—a contract on "quartermaster supply and other military aid" from Slovenia to Bosnia and Herzegovina, aid for which Bosnia and Herzegovina paid the first installment to Slovenia in kind—with an American Bell helicopter. And thus the idealistic phrases "about aid" in the hilly Balkans soon turned into trade. The signatures on the contract are quite legible; they belong to Mr. Janez Jansa and Fikret Abdic, member of the Bosnian Presidency. No one, not even the Slovene Defense Ministry, has so far disputed the authenticity of that document. As for the top Slovene leadership, which at the outset was shocked by the maneuvering, we now know that the following were aware of the arms trade: Joze Puznik, president of the Social Democrats and deputy prime minister responsible for refugees (in the first instant, theatrically horrified by this scandal at the rostrum of the Slovene parliament), Marjan Kranj, minister of transportation and communications, the ministers of foreign and internal affairs, members of the Defense Council, and finally, Janez Jansa, who organized the "humanitarian aid" convoy.

Brothers-in-Arms

The documents published in its last three issues by MLADINA: the treaty on military aid, the documents on permits for clearance of "humanitarian aid" in the form of artillery shells at the Maribor Airport, the fax from the

English Embassy in Ljubljana thanking the organizers of the "aid," excerpts from the letter of Alija Izetbegovic to Janez Drnovsek and depositions by operatives involved in the trade, operatives the Defense Ministry is now washing its hands of out of a desire to divert attention from its involvement in this business, and so it is summarily proclaiming them the only organizers of the arms trade—all of this makes it possible to arrive at an at least approximate reconstruction of the entire little deal.

In September 1992, after Alija Izetbegovic's meeting with the Slovene leadership and the signing of the military aid treaty, and with the assistance of neighboring countries and knowledge of the great superpowers, above all, Germany, a helicopter shipment of East European arms arrived at the Maribor Airport. Certainly, arms had been entering Croatia by truck both before and after that, and the police saw to their security in Slovenia. Elizabeth A. Cooper, an official of the organization United Children, contacted Major Peterson in the United Nations in Zagreb and arranged the overflights of the Mi 26 helicopters from Maribor, via Domzale, Ilirska Bistrica, and Rijeka to Split, as well as another destination. Officially, the shippers of the humanitarian aid were the Red Crescent and the Government of the Republic of Sudan (!), while the owner of the helicopters that made the delivery was Mr. Dieter Hoffmann, an agent of the German intelligence service BND. At the time of the "humanitarian aid," Dieter Hoffmann had access to Alois Mock the whole time, communicating directly with the commanding officer of the American aircraft carrier Saratoga and the Command of the Croatian Air Force. Because the entire operation, which was partially supported by Germany even without American cover, was not really in line with American interests, after an intervention of the CIA Mr. Hoffmann, at least from what Slovene intelligence sources say, was put behind bars somewhere in Hungary, which is perhaps one of the reasons why the deal was interrupted. The other more important reason was of a financial nature.

The Price? Ah, a Trifle!

On the Bosnian side, Hasan Cengic was responsible along one line for the arms trade and Fikret Abdic and Sead Halebic along the other. Contacts with Hasan Cengic, according to the Slovene Defense Ministry itself, were assigned by the Slovene Presidency to Miro Predanic, assistant director of the Slovene security-intelligence service, and Andrej Lovsin as far as the military intelligence service (VOMO) was concerned. And then a split in the Bosnian Presidency disrupted coordination in contacts with the Slovene leaders. Hasan Cengic paid regularly for the shipments of arms intended for the official Bosnian Presidency, while Babo was late in making payments several times, so that several times Cengic also paid Fikret Abdic's bills. In Slovenia, two generations of Bosnian soldiers completed military training in the meantime, and the Slovene Defense Ministry finally presented a bill of 1.22 million German marks [DM] to the Bosnian Government for its services!

The second part of the answer to the question about the reasons for Jansa's sudden "discovery" of the arms at the Maribor Airport should be sought precisely in the unpaid bills. Because Hasan Cengic most probably did not want to pay additional funds for "logistical services" from the Slovene colleagues, the arms at the Maribor Airport were in jeopardy of being suddenly "discovered" at a moment suitable for Janez Jansa. Because Hasan Cengic, Jansa's erstwhile partner, figured as one of the principal suspects for the arms deal, the entire affair evoked a reaction from the Bosnian authority. In Alija Izetbegovic's letter to Janez Drnovsek, which was written in early August, the president of Bosnia and Herzegovina expresses his surprise that a warrant was issued even for Cengic, because "Mr. Hasan Cengic was the authorized representative of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Slovenia and as such was acting within the authority and tasks agreed on between the leadership of the Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina."

There is evidence that the deal was not really going smoothly in a portion of a taped conversation between Janez Jansa and Hasan Cengic, again published in MLADINA, which was taped between 2 and 3 September 1992, in which Cengic in tears accuses Jansa of "skinning the Bosnians by obtaining Chinese kalashnikovs for them which have a defect in the barrel instead of selling them Yugoslav rifles."

Party to the Conflict

The accounts of members of the HOS ["Croatian Defense Forces"], who conducted exercises in the field at Kocevski Rog in Slovenia under the eye of officers of Jansa's special MORIS Brigade and Mr. Alija Siljak, illustrate what Slovene military aid to Croatian forces looked like. According to the testimony of members of the HOS, after they took an oath in front of the picture of Ante Pavelic, on the third or fourth day of the exercises, the future commandos were "greeted by Mr. Janez Jansa personally, escorted by his assistants, Mr. Paradzik and Mr. Lovsin." Dobroslav Paraga delivered a brief speech on that occasion, calling upon his assault troops to give a good account of themselves "because the exchange rate is very high"—every trained volunteer cost DM5,000. Somewhat later, when Slovene weapons (delivered by Jansa's deputy, Andrej Lovsin) were distributed to soldiers in Jastrebarsko, Dobroslav Paraga once again emphasized that the soldiers take care of their kalashnikovs, "because they were very expensive" (about DM1,200 apiece)....

There are differing opinions in the Slovene public about the range of this kind of trade in arms—from support of arms sales as a highly moral act of aid to those who are militarily weaker in the Yugoslav conflict to opposition to this kind of dirty business. Actually, the essence of the problem lies elsewhere altogether. Thanks to the loose talk and mutual estrangement of its politicians, Slovenia is among the rare countries (among the many who have sent similar "humanitarian aid" to the terrain of the

former Yugoslavia) whose open violation of Resolution 713 of the Security Council, the resolution which prohibits the sale of arms to all republics in the former Yugoslavia, can be confirmed on the basis of published documents and the admissions of its representatives.

What is more, in spite of the allegedly "high moral aims," and with the support of many countries, through deliveries of large quantities of arms to the Balkan hell, Slovenia has itself become one of the parties and participants in the Yugoslav conflict. And not only on "moral" grounds, but, as shown by the hiked-up prices of the equipment and arms which were sold, out of very utilitarian and profitable interests. The shortsighted policy of "aid to friends" in order to defend against alleged "Serbian expansionist aggression" is also having its first negative results for Slovenia itself. The compromising arms trade is putting Slovenia among the participants in the Balkan conflicts, and so it is not unusual that even two years later, in spite of the official request of the Slovene Defense Ministry, the great powers have not exempted Slovenia from the embargo on the sale of arms under Resolution 713 of the UN Security Council. As shown by the experience of the countries boycotted in the world (South Africa, Rhodesia), it is not possible by smuggling arms and collecting commissions to make up for the advantages of free imports, which alone guarantee the policy of obtaining "more visible," modern and sophisticated defense systems. Arms smuggling, it is true, does bring certain profit in the short run, although it is very harmful in the long run.

Finally, the most recent Slovene "arms scandal" has been transferred to the jurisdiction of the Maribor court and assigned to investigating judge Marko Bezjak. Certain quite important officials of the Slovene Government have already been interrogated, including Janez Jansa, who immediately thereafter held a press conference and accused the investigating judge of putting "unpleasant questions," labeling the entire judicial system a "remnant of the old structure." The fact that the investigating judge continued to put unpleasant questions in spite of the pressures is encouragement, at least for those lower-level operatives who have been sacrificed and who could get a fair number of years in prison because of their innocent involvement in the government's arms smuggling.

Federal

TANJUG: U.S. Brainwashing 'Average American'

LD3009125193 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1146 GMT 30 Sep 93

[By Vjekoslav Radovic]

[Text] New York, Sept 30 (TANJUG)—In the United States a huge apparatus is engaged in painting a false picture of the events in the war-torn regions of former Yugoslavia with the aim of creating an anti-Serb mood by brainwashing the average American.

John Burnes [as received], NEW YORK TIMES correspondent in Sarajevo and the winner of the 1993 Pulitzer Prize for Journalism, files daily reports on the months-long Serb 'siege' of Sarajevo. The 'strangulation' of Sarajevo was a much used term during the crucial moments of the resolution of the Bosnian crisis. Even Secretary of State Warren Christopher warned that unless the Serbs stop 'strangling' Sarajevo, they will be bombed.

In all this, the American readers, listners and viewers are denied a large part of the truth—that Sarajevo has been under Serb 'siege' not only a few months, but for centuries, i.e. as long as they have populated the mountains encircling the city. Thousands have also 'occupied' Sarajevo many centuries ago, and today they live there as hostages constantly threatened by Moslem snipers.

For Burnes, and many other correspondents, the Moslems do not even exist. Instead, they are depicted as the real 'Bosnians,' while the others are described as intruders and 'occupiers.'

According to the majority of reporters, the Serbs have 'occupied seven percent of Bosnian territory,' [as received] or the Serbs in Krajina have 'occupied one-third of Croatia.' However, all ignore the fact that the Serbs have inhabited these regions for centuries.

Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic is for many newsmen 'a Serb nationalist leader,' as is from recently Bosnian Croat leader Mate Boban.

Alija Izetbegovic, however, is not even 'the national' leader of the Moslems. For the majority of the media he continues to be the 'Bosnian president,' although all his mandates have expired and both the local Serbs and Croats have abandoned him.

According to many media, the Bosnian Serbs and Croats have their own 'paramilitary troops,' while Izetbegovic has the 'Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina,' i.e. the local army.

In one of his latest reports, Burnes says that the term 'ethnic cleansing' was coined in the Balkans to denote the expulsion of one ethnic group by another. Once again, he keeps back certain facts from the reader because one does not have to dwell far into the past to see that the first major 'ethnic cleansing' in the Balkans was carried out against the Serbs during the two world wars, and even after the Second World War in Serbia's Kosovo province.

However, the world has shut its eyes before all this.

All these understatements, inverted facts and incorrect between-the-lines messages, make it really hard for the average American to reach the truth, although it is slowly penetrating both the American and world media.

However, one wonders whether the Yugoslav tragedy has made rich not only certain war profiteers and smugglers, but possibly some politicians and journalists.

Serbia

Seselj Reiterates No Confidence Move

AU3009161793 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] The Serbian Radical Party [SRS] will continue with its activities directed at bringing down Nikola Sainovic's government, said Vojislav Seselj, president of the Serbian Radicals, at their regular press conference. The SRS is preparing materials for the possible initiation of a motion for a vote of no confidence to the Federal Government. It also plans to put forth a motion for the removal of the governor of the National Bank of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Vladimir Nikolic has the details.

The SRS believes that both governments have had ample time to improve the social and economic situation. Since they have not done anything about this, in Vojislav Seselj's words, it is high time that they are replaced. Reacting to the accusations in the Socialist Party of Serbia's [SPS] statement, Seselj said that the ruling party has fallen back on methods of political struggle that are not in keeping with a democratic system. This will boomerang on them, stressed Seselj. According to him, the SPS does not possess a single shred of evidence against the SRS and cannot prove the allegations stated in their public statement.

In response to a correspondent's question as to whether there is a possibility of unrest in Serbia, Seselj stressed that the SRS wishes to avoid conflicts at any cost and that the civic state should function in all strata of society. Seselj believes that three outcomes are possible if Nikola Sainovic's government falls: The Socialists will try to form a new minority government, some kind of coalition government will be established, or, new elections will be held. In reaction to statements made by the leaders of certain opposition parliamentary parties, the leader of the Serbian Radicals says that nonattendance at the assembly session at which the republic government will be discussed means the same as voting for this government.

Rejects Montenegrin Independence

AU3009160193 Podgorica MONITOR in Serbo-Croatian 24 Sep 93 pp 20-21

[Interview by Igor Marojevic with Vojislav Seselj, chairman of the Serbian Radical Party, place and date not given: "Montenegrins as Martians"]

[Text] [Marojevic] There has been widespread speculation in the public about the reasons for the formation of the Serbian Radical Party [SRS] "shadow government."

[Seselj] We were guided by very serious reasons as, in developed democracies, it is normal for the strongest opposition party to form a shadow government. Members of our government are the most expert and capable people, and they are much more competent than the ministers of the Socialist Party of Serbia [SPS]. If we go from ministry to ministry, we can see that all the advantages are on our side.

[Marojevic] Let us assume that you win power in Serbia. What would be the first "radical" moves that the SRS would make?

[Seselj] We will introduce order in the country, sort out the financial Mafia that has become involved in all its structures, step up the process of privatization, simplify the tax system, the tax policy, and the social protection, and observe the principle that says that the best government is the one that governs the least. We will also guarantee complete freedom of religious and ethnic practice.

[Marojevic] This is probably a unique case of such a concept of nationality in the world. You know, in 1494, Montenegro had the first Cyrillic printing house in the world, and America was just discovered. Today, however, nobody is denying the existence of the American nation, while you say that the Montenegrin one does not exist.

[Seselj] As far as I am concerned, there is no American nation either. There you have the Chinese, the blacks, and the Serbs put down as Americans just because they live in the United States. That is wrong, they exist as people, not as a nation. We know exactly what is what, but they say you are of the nationality of the country you live in.

[Marojevic] Still, your approach to this issue remains unique.

[Seselj] That is not so. Look at Europe: The Corsicans are Corsicans, and they are, at the same time, French. The same is true of Luzice Serbs [Germanized Slav people in central Europe]. It is a mistake to consider them Germans here.

[Marojevic] Even if it were true that the Montenegrins are "an imaginary nation," and the census showed what it showed, they seem to be turning more and more to the project of an independent Montenegro.

[Seselj] I do not think so. Only when 51 percent of the Montenegrin population votes for sovereignty at a relevant referendum will Montenegro become sovereign. Only Muslims, Albanians, and traitors to the Serbian people would want such a Montenegro.

[Marojevic] You say that members of the Albanian and Muslim people, that is, non-Montenegrin and non-Serb people, are most in favor of an independent Montenegro.

[Seselj] I did not say that they were members of the non-Serbian people, since they are also originally Serbs.

[Marojevic] How come, in that case, that Cetinje, where 90 percent of the population is Orthodox, and which is considered to be the capital and the symbol of Montenegro, shows such a strong tendency toward independence?

[Seselj] That is not true. You see, there are 20,000 people there, and only 2,000 of them are liberals and greens. There are many more Serbs than liberals and greens in Cetinje, but the liberals there are aggressive, so the impression is that the town favors sovereignty. I have to say that the SRS has plenty of members in Cetinje, who are too afraid of the liberals to form a SRS communal committee.

[Marojevic] The census and the elections show clearly how much the people there feel like Serbs, and it is also obvious how many supporters the SRS has in Cetinje.

[Seselj] Alright, that is because, in 1918, the Petrovic-Njegos dynasty was overthrown, because Cetinje has been deprived of the status of a capital, and because the capital has been turned into a province, which does not even have proper road connections with the outside world. That is why they do not like Serbhood, so they want to use the liberals and the sovereign Montenegro to return some of those privileges.

[Marojevic] Let us go back to the assumption that you are in power and Montenegro gains total independence. What would you do in that case?

[Seselj] I will answer that, even though that—the possibility of Montenegro seceding—remains in the sphere of fiction. In that case, I would not have anything against its secession, nor would we do anything. But the Serbs from Montenegro would prevent that, and we would not get involved. The same is the case with the church. You could, in that case, proclaim an autocephalous Orthodox Church, or a federalist Orthodox Church, or a green Orthodox Church, or a Muslim Orthodox Church, in the way it is done by the Adventists, Jehovah's Witnesses, the Mormons, the Baptists, or the Anabaptists, since there is a complete freedom of religion, but you would not be—as you have not been so far—recognized by the Russian or any of the seven existing and recognized branches of the Orthodox Church. Most Montenegrins would reject such a church, too. I say this because I know the people there. Anyway, we have many supporters in Montenegro.

[Marojevic] The conclusion that you are not much loved in Montenegro can be drawn from the basis of several incidents that happened to you there.

[Seselj] That is not true. You must have heard how many people there were in Boka Kotorska when the Serbian parties united. Apart from Boka, we are also loved in Pastrovici, Podgorica, Vasojevici, Pljevlja, Bijelo Polje.... All those are radical strongholds, and so is Niksic and the surrounding area.

[Marojevic] You had incidents in Niksic and the surrounding area.

[Seselj] One should not base one's judgment on a case of individuals, particularly not when they are criminals. General Boskovic told us that Brano Micunovic would throw bombs at the participants in our gathering in Niksic and cause a bloodbath. We did not want an incident and besides, I had just had an operation, just around election time. I was so ill that I could not even walk, let alone go all the way to Niksic. I canceled the gathering in Niksic for fear of having Podgorica repeated, when a bomb was thrown at me and 62 people were hurt. Only the composure of my bodyguard, who kicked the bomb under a car, prevented worse consequences. You see, these are the extremes. The real picture is completely different. I am not only certain that Montenegro will not secede, but I also believe that all chances have not been lost that Macedonia will return to its parent state, that is, that it will join the country composed of the Krajinas, whether united or not, the republic of Srpska, the republic of Serbian Krajina, Serbia, and Montenegro, a country that—regardless of its name, the FRY or the union of the Serbian states, or something similar—will be the national state of the Serbian people. I have information that says that 50 percent of the Macedonians have stated that the Serbs are the people closest to them, and if we take into account the fact that almost a third of the Siptars [derogatory name for ethnic Albanians] live there, it is clear that most of the Macedonian Serbs, Bulgars, and some Greeks feel a natural cultural and economic inclination toward Serbia.

[Marojevic] Do you see a good basis for the creation of such a state in the Kostunica-Kilibarda [of the People's Party] agreement?

[Seselj] Kostunica's party, the Democratic Party of Serbia, has gained popularity ever since it started stressing it nationalist component. However, it is a big mistake to make any plans and agreements with Kilibarda. He is a very unserious politician, whose party will soon collapse.

[Box, p 21]

[Marojevic] Let us be more concrete. People who declared themselves as Montenegrins under your government in Belgrade would not suffer any consequences?

[Seselj] Absolutely not, even though I find it funny when someone declares himself as Montenegrin since that is a geographic term. Such people will be able to declare themselves as Montenegrins, as Martians, or as Japanese. They do not even have to declare themselves as anything, if they do not want to. It is their problem. It will be a civil society with a democratic organization, and the people will be able to declare themselves as anything, although this Montenegrin nation is an imaginary one.

[Box, p 21]

[Marojevic] Until yesterday, you never felt the need to form a shadow government?

[Seselj] You see, the SPS has recently been arresting ministers after placing them in that function. There have been other mistakes, and the latest one was when some of the socialists, led by former Police Minister Radmilo Bogdanovic, together with the League of Communists-Movement for Yugoslavia, and the counterintelligence service of the Yugoslav Army, organized and blockaded Banja Luka. That was a manipulation of the honest Serb fighters who, understandably, feel angry about the crime and corruption there, which are unbearable. Such things would not happen to us. Our shadow ministers will have a lot of hard work, but the public will be enabled to react whenever they do not like something about the ministers.

Draskovic Will Not Support No Confidence Motion

LD3009212393 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2112 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] Belgrade, September 30 (TANJUG)—Leader of the opposition Serbian renewal Movement (SPO) Vuk Draskovic said Thursday [30 September] his party would not support the no-confidence vote in the republican parliament which the Serbian Radical Party (SRS) to Vojislav Seselj has demanded formally.

Draskovic told a press conference in Belgrade Thursday that the government of Prime Minister Nikola Sainovic was 'outrageous' and that 'it should be made to fall', but that support to Seselj would mean an 'alliance with fascists' and paving the way for a government of radicals 'which would be an even worse evil.'

Commenting the attack by the ruling Socialist Party of Serbia (SPS) on Seselj, leader of the second strongest opposition party in Yugoslavia and Serbia, Draskovic assessed that the SPS, who is the chief culprit in his view for what was happening in Serbia, were trying to escape their own responsibility.

The SPS Tuesday accused Seselj of 'primitive chauvinism' in his political activity, of inciting warmongering, of creating bad blood among the Serbs and hatred towards non-Serbs, of contributing to war crimes, etc.

The SPS attack on Seselj came a day after the radicals submitted to the Serbian Parliament a formal request for raising a no-confidence vote.

Draskovic said a transitional government should be formed to prepare elections and that Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic should consult with all the political parties about choosing 'a figure acceptable to all' to form a government.

A number of opposition parties made public statements about the conflict between the SRS and the SPS, seen by many opposition parties as 'erstwhile allies'.

President of the Serbian Liberal Party Nikola Milosevic said the conflict was to be expected as both parties were headed by, as he said, 'authoritarian figures.'

Leader of the Social Democratic Party Momcilo Trajkovic said it was high time for the socialists to sever the informal alliance with the SRS and seek alliance with the democratic forces in Serbia.

The reformist Democratic Party of Serbia's northern province of Vojvodina said it agreed the conduct of the radicals was 'intolerant and aggressive,' but opposed any disqualification of public figures without evidence, adding that the SPS should support its claims with facts.

Draskovic Views Sanctions, Milosevic-Seselj Rift

AU3009203893 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] The sanctions will not be lifted until the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina ends and a democratic system is established in Serbia. This was stated by Vuk Draskovic [leader of the Serbian Renewal Movement] at a news conference following his visit to Great Britain and the Netherlands. Jelena Hinic reports:

[Hinic] I explained to my collocutors, Draskovic said, to what extent the sanctions are damaging, but not for the authorities as they had hoped, but for the innocent people, and especially for the democratic opposition. However, as the leader of the Serbian Renewal Movement said, my arguments were received with a certain dose of reluctance to discuss the sanctions while, as he said, the war is still going on.

Draskovic then asked as to why the authorities at home are speaking so loudly about the possibility of the sanctions being lifting when there are no grounds for it. In the countries that he had visited, Draskovic was given a promise that humanitarian aid will be increased, but that it will be distributed to the organizations that have nothing to do with the state. He did not want to say anything about the aid promised to his party. He only said that this help will certainly be diplomatic, as well as material.

The bulk of journalists' questions mainly referred to the internal political situation. Draskovic described the conflict between the Socialist Party of Serbia and the Serbian Radical Party as a family conflict, adding that he did not want to interfere in it.

We will take part in the elections, provided that a transitional government has been formed prior to that. Draskovic said that the process of democratization in Serbia will be simpler if Russian President Boris Yeltsin succeeds in his struggle.

In a reply to the question on how he saw the trial that he is facing on 25 October, Draskovic said that this was nothing but a quick retribution by the regime for the way he was received in Europe, and that accusations are totally unfounded.

The refusal to sign the peace plan for the former Bosnia-Herzegovina without attaching conditions to it—which is obviously after the session of the Muslim [words indistinct]—illustrates, Draskovic said, that the Muslims side is tying to get hold of a few more percent of the territory, unless whatever is left of Izetbegovic's system does not disintegrate in the meanwhile.

Montenegro

Party Claims New Constitution Being Composed

AU3009115193 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Sep 93 p 5

[Report by D. Vukotic: "Between a Federation and a Regional State"]

[Text] The leadership of the Social Democratic Party of Montenegro warned on two occasions already that it had information about a new FRY Constitution being written far away from from the eyes of the public. Naturally, this is directed by the Serbian Socialist Party [SPS]. Srdjan Darmanovic, vice president of the Montenegrin Social Democrats and chief of the party's club of deputies in the Federal Assembly, resurrected at a news conference the day before yesterday the story about the new constitution; for this reason BORBA requested more detailed information.

"The Social Democratic Party already had word of a new constitution being worked on this summer, or to be precise, that SPS lawyers and politicians were compiling a new version of the FRY Constitution. On that occasion we published the information, hoping nevertheless that it was merely a rumor. However, recently we obtained confirmation from the Belgrade opposition and diplomatic sources; we thus fear (since this information is coming from so many different sources and the versions concur), that the story that a new constitution is being drawn is closer to the truth than not. I am a member of the Constitutional Commission of Yugoslavia and, naturally, there is nothing official. However, our information does not claim that anything official is being done as we and all other parties would be informed in such an event," Darmanovic says.

According to the findings of the Social Democratic Party of Montenegro, the SPS is compiling a new type of federal constitution in which a bipartite federation

would no longer exist, but the number of federal units would be increased, mainly through realignment of the territory of the Republic of Serbia, and in two year's time also with the inclusion of the republic of Srpska. This would, Darmanovic says, be a kind of border option between a federation and a regional state; in and of itself this would mean that Montenegro is losing the status of a state—which it had enjoyed so far. Darmanovic here adds that he does not have information on all the details, but that what he knows seems logical to him:

"When the Zabljak constitution was being written there were some very influential voices in Serbia that called this constitution a confederal model and demanded a federation with a strong central authorities. We do not need to explain that this meant drastic deterioration in the position of Montenegro. That the information about a new constitution being written is not ridiculous is proven by the fact that the most powerful actual lever of power within the state, that is, the Serbian president, is also aspiring to the formalization of his power at the federal level," Darmanovic says, remarking that time will prove what it was actually all about, but also that it is mandatory to warn the Montenegrin political and expert public of such an option being in the game.

[Vukotic] Do you believe that the Democratic Party of Socialists [DPS] has perhaps nevertheless been invited to cooperate in the writing of this constitution?

[Darmanovic] It does not have to be that the DPS has been invited to participate and it is difficult to estimate how it would have behaved had it known about the writing of a new constitution. They were rather meek in the defense of their very important amendment to the Defense Law. It seems to me that the DPS came under rather strong pressures and is making political moves under these pressures.

[Vukotic] Why would the SPS bypass its coalition partner?

[Darmanovic] The same logic that is behind the trade war with Montenegro it also behind this. The question as to how sincere the alliance between the SPS and the DPS is, has been a subject of debate for a long time.

Kosovo

Police Arrest Two Albanian Activists

AU3009122993 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] Pristina, September 30 (ATA)—In the morning of September 29, Serbian police made house searches of and arrested Ymer Muhaxheri, chairman of the branch of the DLK [Democratic Leage of Kosova] in Peja and Muhamet Shukriu, activist of the branch of the association for the return of the Albanians settled in Prizren. The two activists talked in Prizren and Peja on September 28 with representatives of the embassy of Great Britain in Belgrade who visited these two cities.

The information center of Kosova reports that Mr. Muhaxheri was released while Mr. Shukriu is still under arrest.

Repression Of Political Activists Intensifies

AU3009133193 Pristina KOSOVA DAILY REPORT Nr. 195 in English 28 Sep 93

[Unattributed report: "Dozens of Albanian Activists Detained in Ferizaj in Ten Days"]

[Text] Serbian police repression against Albanian political, humanitarian, and human rights activists has drastically intensified in the recent days in Ferizaj, today's (Tuesday) BUJKU reports. Within the last ten days only, 13 Albanian political activists have been raided on [as received] and detained. Bajrush Xhemaili, chairman of the Council for the Defense of Human Rights and Freedoms in Ferizaj and an M.P. to Kosova parliament, Adem Salihaj, chairman of the LDK branch in Ferizaj and Sanie Alia, a human rights activist from the Balaj village of Ferizaj are still being kept in Serb custody without any reason or legal decisions.